











A brothers In In



The Roll of Caerlaberock.

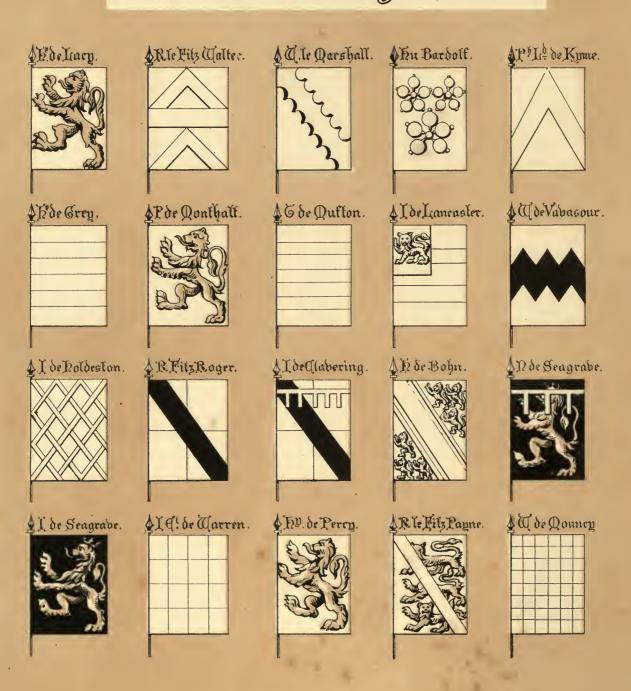






Boll of Karlaverock

Banners and Shields of the Knights in Arms
at the Siege of FJuly micri.



THE

Boll of Erms

OF THE PRINCES, BARONS, AND KNIGHTS WHO ATTENDED

KING EDWARD I. TO THE SIEGE OF

CAERLAVEROCK, IN 1300;

EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, WITH A

TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

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WITH THE COAT-ARMOURS EMBLAZONED IN GOLD AND COLOURS.



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Preface.



HE Castle of Caerlaverock was situated on the northern shore of the Solway Frith, at the confluence of the rivers Nith and Locher, about nine miles south of Dumfries. It was from an early period the seat of the Maxwells, but very little is known of its history, for it was a place of no great importance. When

King Edward I. invaded Scotland in the year 1300, as he croffed the border by this route, he found this Castle of Caerlaverock in his way, fortified against him, and he thought it necessary to lay siege to it. The date of this siege is fixed to within a few days by the evidence of con-By the writs, tested on the 29th of December, 1299, those who owed temporary records. military service to the Crown were summoned to attend at Carlisle on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next ensuing (the 24th of June), and the English army quitted Carlisle about the 1st of July. For the reasons stated by Sir Harris Nicolas, there can be little doubt that the siege began on the 10th or 11th of that month; and, as the record printed in the present volume informs us, it was not of long duration, for it surrendered on the second day. Although the capture of Caerlaverock was the principal event of this campaign, two only of our old chroniclers mention it; Pierre de Langtoft, who (in the words of his English translator) calls it "a povere hamlete," and the Chronicle of Lanercost, the compiler of which tells that, in the year 1300, "about the feast of St. John the Baptist, the lord Edward King of England, with his nobles and magnates, came to Carlisle, with whom came the lord Hugh de Veer, and lodged at Lanercost, and thence the king passed into Galloway, as far as the water of Grithe, and took the Castle of Caerlaverock, which he gave in charge to the lord Robert de Clifford, and he caused several of those who were found in the castle to be hanged, and it was then the year of

^{1 &}quot;Sir Edward fauh tho paynes, and tok the gate agayne;
The more he forsoke, the sotemen ilk a flok
A povere hamlete toke, the castelle Karelaverok."—HEARNE'S Edit. p. 87.

jubilee in the sixth year of the pontificate of Pope Boniface." This account seems to contradict Edward's clemency as stated in our text, but the victims were perhaps individuals who had merited the king's vengeance by some act of treason.

The castle, after its surrender, was given, as just stated, into the custody of Robert de Clifford, and it evidently continued in the possession of the English for some years. In 1309 measures were taken to strengthen it against the attacks of the Scots, and similar precautions are recorded as late as 1312. Eustace de Maxwell, who represented the family here at that time, was then in the English interest, but he soon afterwards joined the standard of Robert Bruce, and defended his castle for several weeks against the English. At length, foreseeing that it must ultimately fall into their hands, he entirely demolished its fortifications, in order that they might be of no use in the hands of an enemy; for which patriotic sacrifice he was rewarded with a pension by king Robert Bruce. After the death of Sir Eustace Maxwell, his son Sir Herbert Maxwell, in 1347, [wore fealty to the king of England, and the Castle of Caerlaverock appears at that time to have been rebuilt, or another castle built near it. The castle is said to have been taken by the Scots under Roger Fitzpatrick in 1355, and again levelled with the ground. The present castle is supposed to have been built towards the end-of the fourteenth century. According to Camden, the Castle of Caerlaverock was again, in the month of August, 1570, ruined, or at least its fortifications destroyed, in the Earl of Sussex's invasion. It was again fortified by the Earl of Nithsdale in 1638, on the eve of the civil wars, and it was obstinately defended by that nobleman for the king until 1640, when he was obliged to surrender it, and it was again and finally dismantled.

The very remarkable document here printed was composed at the time of the first siege, that of the year 1300, no doubt by a herald who accompanied the army of Edward I., and who intended to give in it a list of the arms of all the nobles and knights bannerets who attended on this important occasion. It was the fashion at that time to compile in verse a great variety of literary compositions which seem to have no connection with poetry, but a metrical form was considered a convenient, and therefore a fashionable, shape for whatever it was desired to carry in the memory; and it is hardly necessary to say that the French language as then used in England was that of the court, and therefore that of heraldry. This poem, if we can properly call it a poem, has an especial interest for us, as, I believe, the earliest roll of arms we posses; but it also claims our attention on several other grounds. As well as describing the arms of most of the leading barons and distinguished knights of that time, it very frequently describes their persons also, and gives us traits of their personal character which makes us more intimately acquainted

^{1 &}quot;Ao MCCC. Anno eodem, circa festum sancti Johannis Baptistæ, dominus Edwardus rex Angliæ cum proceribus et magnatibus Angliæ venit apud Karleolum, cum quo venit dominus Hugo de Veer, et secit moram apud Lanercost. Et inde transivit rex in partes Galwithiæ usque ad aquam de Grithe, cepitque castrum de Carlaverok, quod dedit Domino Roberto de Clissorde, et secit plures inter castrum inventos suspendi, fuitque tunc annus Jubilæi anno pontificus Bonifacii papæ vjo."—Chron. de Lanercost.

with the moving personages of that period than any of the ordinary sources of information. We have here also a singularly curious picture of the method of arraying an army, and of the whole process of the siege of a castle.

I have said that this poem was probably the work of one of King Edward's heralds, because I am perfectly convinced that the notion of Sir Harris Nicolas, to whom we owe the previous edition, that it was written by a monk named Walter of Exeter, who was the author of the early French, or Anglo-Norman, romance of Guy of Warwick, originated in a mere blunder. In speaking of Guy Earl of Warwick, Pierre de Gaveston's "black dog of Arden," the writer uses the phrase, as printed by Sir Harris—

"Coment ken ma rime de Guy,"

which he translates as intimating "that he had alluded to him in his 'rhyme of Guy.'" This "rhyme of Guy," Sir Harris Nicolas supposes, was the Romance of Guy of Warwick, and therefore he assumes that these two works are by the same writer, Walter of Exeter. This would be a reasonable supposition enough if the line would bear the interpretation here put upon it; but this it certainly will not; and, in fact, as thus read and explained, the line presents no grammatical construction. If the de be not a mere error of the copyist, the reading of the old manuscript from which the text is now printed is certainly the best—

" Coment ke en ma rime le guy."

The phrase is still somewhat cramped, but it seems to be correctly translated—

" However I may bring him in my rhyme."

At all events there is no allusion in it either to Guy of Warwick, or to the writer of the romance of that hero.¹ We can only look upon this roll of arms as an entirely anonymous production. There is no reason whatever for ascribing the metrical roll of Caerlaverock to Walter of Exeter, nor is there any similarity between the style in which this roll is written and that of Walter's romance.

This roll is preferved in one early—in fact, sufficiently near to be called a contemporary—manuscript on velum, now in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, which is marked Caligula A. XVIII.; but Glover, the celebrated herald of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, made two copies from what was evidently another manuscript, which would appear, by his description, to have been of hardly less antiquity than that in the Cottonian Library, but which appears to be now lost. One of these copies is preserved in the library of the College of Arms in London; the other in the office of the Ulster King of Arms in Dublin. It was from the first of these

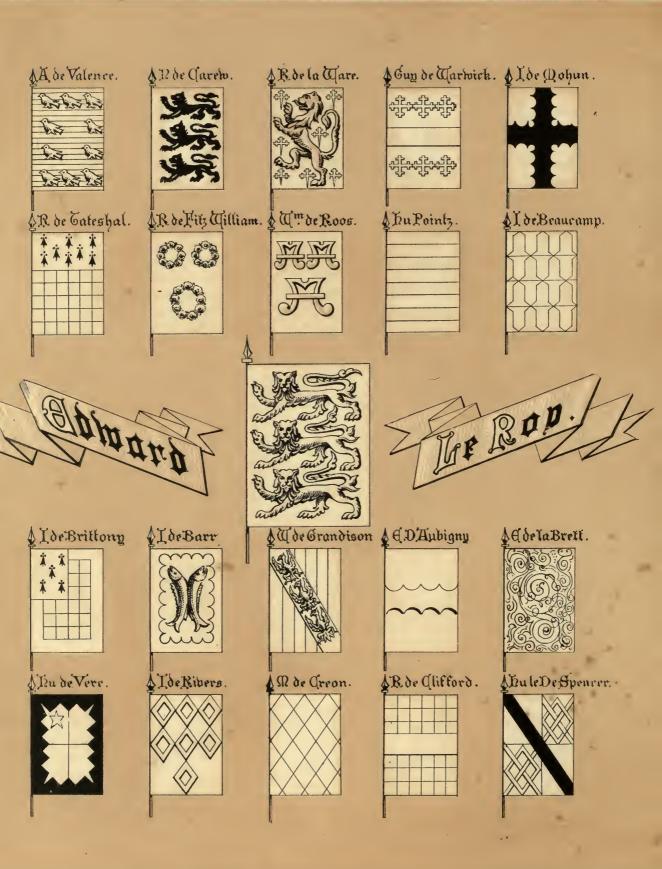
¹ It is perhaps but right to state, that in the text of his translation Sir Harris Nicolas has given a totally different reading and translation of the passage, though equally incorrect; but it contains no allusion to Guy of Warwick. The other was, therefore, adopted after the book was printed.

that the text was edited by Sir Harris Nicolas; in the present edition I have given the text of the Cottonian manuscript, the various readings of which I find to be nearly always better than those of Glover's copy, and I should judge that they are those of a manuscript of older date. Moreover, we can place no trust in the philological accuracy of a copy made in the reign of Elizabeth, as such things were then little attended to. Glover would, no doubt, attend carefully to the heraldic and historical information contained in the record, but he is not likely to have studied its verbal accuracy, and especially the forms of words and grammatical constructions of which he could know little. In thus printing from Glover's transcript, Sir Harris Nicolas has actually omitted the two first lines of the poem, and begun it in the middle of a sentence.

Sir Harris himself, indeed, did not posses that knowledge of the language in which this record is written, which would qualify him either for editing or translating it. His translation is extremely faulty, and is, in fact, the least satisfactory part of his volume. It must, however, be said, in his excuse, that at the time when he published this book, there were sew, and perhaps we may say nobody, in England, who studied the language grammatically; while many parts of the Roll of Caerlaverock, written in a debased form of the French language, are very cramped and obscure, from the difficulty of treating such a subject in such a form, and perhaps by a not very skilful writer. There are several passages of the exact meaning of which I feel doubtful. The best part of Sir Harris Nicolas's edition is, no doubt, his valuable biographical sketches of the personages mentioned in the poem, which almost exhaust the subject, and the praise of these needs no qualification. The notes to the present edition are merely abridged from them.









The Roll of Caerlaverock.



N cronicles de granz moustiers
Truef l'en ke Rois Edewars li
ters,
El milem treicentime an
De grace, au jour de Seint
Johan,

Fu au Carduel, e tint grant court, E commanda ke a terme court Tuit si homme se apparellassent, E ensemble ovec li alassent Sur les Escos ses enemis. Dedens le jour ke lour fu mis Fu preste toute le ost banie; E li Roys o sa grant maisnie Tanttost se vunt vers les Escos,-Non pas en cotes e sourcos,— Mès sur les granz chevaus de pris, Por ceo q'il ne feussent supris, Armé ben e seurement. La ot meint riche guarnement Brodé sur sendaus e samis, Meint beau penon en lance mis, Meint banier deploié. Se estoit la noise loign oié De henissemens de chevaus; Par tout estoient mons e vaus Plein de somiers e de charroi, O la vitaile e le conroi De tentis e de pavelloins. E li jour estoit beaus e lons, Se erroint petites journées En quatre echeles ordenés; Le queles vos deviserai, Ke nulle ne en trepasserai.



N chronicles of great monasteries
It is found that King Edward
the Third,
In the year one thousand three
hundred

Of grace, on the day of Saint John, Was at Carlisle, and held a great court, And commanded that in a short time All his men should prepare themselves, To go together with him Against his enemies the Scots. Before the appointed day The whole host summoned was ready; And the King with his great household Immediately set forward against the Scots, Not in coats and surcoats, But on powerful and costly chargers, In order that they might not be taken by surprise, Well and securely armed. There was many a rich caparison Embroidered on filks and fatins; Many a beautiful pennon fixed on a lance; And many a banner displayed. And afar off was the noise heard Of the neighing of horses; Mountains and valleys were everywhere Covered with sumpter horses and waggons, With provisions, and the train Of the tents and pavilions. And the days were fine and long, So they proceeded by short journies, Arranged in four squadrons; The which I will describe to you, That I will not pass one over.

13

Ainz vous diray des compaignons Toutes les armes e le nons, De banerez nomément, Si vous volez oir coment.

NRIS li bons Quens de Nicole, Ki provesté enbrasce e acole, E en son cuer le a soveraine, Menans le eschele premeraine, Baner out de un cendal safrin, O un lioun rampant purprin.

LUI Robert le fiz Water, Ke ben sout dez armes le mester, Se en sesoit kanques il devoit, En la baner jaune avoit Fesse entre deus cheverons vermaus.

GUILLEMS li Marescaus, Dont en Irlande ot la baillie, La bende de or engreellie Portoit en la rouge baniere.

UE Bardoul, de grant maniere, Riches homs e preus e cortois, En asur quint-fullez trois Portoit de fin or esmeré.

NE grant seignour, mult honnoré, Pus-je ben nommer le cinkime, Phellipe le seigneur de Kyme, Ky portoit rouge o un cheveron, De or croissille tot environ. First I will tell you of the companions, All their arms and names, Especially of the bannerets, If you will listen how.

ENRY the good Earl of Lincoln,¹
Who embraces and loves valour,
And holds it sovereign in his heart,
Leading the first squadron,
Had a banner of yellow silk
With a purple lion rampant.

Who well knew the business of arms, And practised it whenever required, On a yellow banner he had A fess between two red chevrons.

ND William le Marshall,³
Who in Ireland had the chief command,
A gold bend engrailed
Bore on a red banner.

UGH Bardolf, aman of great appearance, Rich, valiant, and courteous, Bore azure three cinquefoils Of pure refined gold.

GREAT lord, much honoured,
May I well name the fifth,
Philip the lord of Kyme,⁵
Who bore red with a chevron
Of gold furrounded by crofflets.

¹ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, one of the most distinguished barons of his day, succeeded his father in the earldom in 1257, when he is believed to have been not more than nine years of age. He married Margaret, the eldest daughter and heiress of William Longuespee, and succeeded in her right to the estates of that noble house and to the earldom of Salisbury. He was actively employed in the hostilities of the time, and commanded the first division of the army at the siege of Caerlaverock. The Earl Henry died in 1312, at Lincoln's Inn, then in the suburbs of London. The arms of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, were, or, a lion rampant purpure.

Robert Fitz-Walter was the grandson of Robert Fitz-Walter, leader of the barons who compelled King John to sign Magna Charta. He was born in 1248, and was twice married, first to Eleanor, daughter of Earl Ferrers, and secondly to Devorguil, grand-daughter to the celebrated Hugh

de Burgh, Earl of Kent. He died about the year 1325. Arms, or, a fess between two chevronels gules.

³ William le Marshall, of the same family as the Earls of Pembroke, held the office of Hereditary Marshal or Ireland, which his great grandsather had received of King John. He was born in 1280, and died in 1314. Arms, as described in the poem, gules, a bend engrailed or. But the arms of William le Marshall are usually given as, gules, a bend lozengy or.

4 Hugh Bardolf was a baron of Norfolk, born about the year 1255. He died in 1304. Arms, azure, three cinquefoils or.

⁵ Philip de Kyme was a baron actively engaged in the wars of Edward I. The exact period of his birth is not known, but he is believed to have been about forty-five years of age at the time of the fiege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1322. Arms, gules, femée of cross crosslets, a chevron or.

ENRI de Grai vi-je là, Ki ben e noblement ala Ovec son bon seignour le Conte; Banier avoit, e par droit conte, De sis pecys la vous mesur, Barrée de argent e de asur.

OBERT de Monhaut i estoit, Ky molt haute entent metoit De faire à haute honur atainte; Baniere avoit en asure teinte, O un lyoun rampant de argent.

Thomas de Moultone se fu, Ky avoit baner e escu De argent, o treis barres de goulys.

ES armes ne furent pas soules
D'esiente en le apparellement;
Kar teles ot resemblantment
Johans de Langcastre entre meins,
Mès ke en lieu de une barre meins,
Quartier rouge e jaune lupart.

DE cele meis part
Fu Guillames li Vavasours,
Ky de armes ne est muet ne sours;
Baner avoit ben conoissable,
De or syn o la dance de sable.

OHANS de Odilstane ensement, Ky ben e adesscement SAW there Henry de Grey,¹
Who well and nobly attended
With his good lord the Earl.
He had a banner, and, reckoned rightly,
I give it you as of fix pieces
Barry of filver and blue.

OBERT de Montalt² was there,
Who greatly endeavoured
To acquire high honor;
He had a banner of a blue colour,
With a lion rampant of filver.

N company with these people Was Thomas de Multon,³ Who had a banner and shield Of silver, with three bars gules.

IS arms were not single
In character and design;
For such as resembled them had
John de Lancaster in his hands;
But who, in the place of a bar less,
Bore a red quarter with a yellow leopard.

Was William le Vavasour,⁵
Who in arms is neither deaf nor dumb;
He had a very distinguishable banner
Of fine gold with a sable dauncet.

IKEWISE John de Holdeston,6
Who appears well and promptly

ancestor having been Governor of Lancaster Castle in the reign of Henry II. The date of his birth is not known; but he died, without issue, in 1334. Arms, argent, two bars gules; on a quarter of the second a lion passant guardant or

- 5 William le Vavasour was a Yorkshire baron, who inherited the manor of Haselwode in that county from his sather, John de Vavasour. He was actively employed in the wars of Edward I, and was evidently a man of esteem, as he was appointed one of the judges of the Trailbaston. The time of his birth is not known. Arms, or, a sessed dancette sable.
- ⁶ John de Holdeston was the son and heir of the John de Holdeston who, in the 35th Henry III, obtained a charter for a market and fair at his lordship of Milburn in Cumberland. He is supposed to have died about the 30th Edward I, or A.D. 1302. Arms, gules, fretty argent.

¹ Henry de Grey was born in 1254, and succeeded his father, John de Grey, in the lordship of Codnor in 1271. He attended most of the military expeditions of Edward I. He died in the year 1308. *Arms*, barry of six argent and azure.

² Robert de Montalt, or Monhaut, was born about 1270, and fucceeded his elder brother in his lands in 1297. He also was a constant attendant in Edward's wars, but we know little more of him. He died in 1329, without issue male, and the barony became extinct with him. Arms, azure, a lion rampant argent.

³ Thomas de Multon, lord of Egremont in Cumberland, succeeded his father in 1294, and is supposed to have been about thirty-seven years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1322. *Arms*, argent, three bars gules.

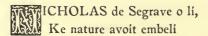
⁴ John de Lancaster was a baron of Westmoreland, conjectured to have derived his surname from the fact of his

Va de armes toutes les faisons. Au Conte estoit, si est raisons Ke nomez soit entyr sa gent, Rouge portoit frettez de argent.

E bon Robert le fiz Roger Vi-je sa baniere arenger Lez cele au Conte en cele alée, De or e de rouge esquartelée O un bende tainte en noir.

A Johan son filz son hoir, Ky de Claveringhe a surnoun, Ne estoit diverse de rien noun, Fors de un label vert soulement.

E estoient du retenement
Le bon Conte, e le ben amé,
Tuit cil ke ci vous ai nomé.
Ses compaigns fu li Conestables,
Joefnes homs, riches e mettables,
Ki Quens estoit de Herefort;
Baniere out de Inde cendal fort,
O une blanche bendelée,
De deus costices entrealée,
De or fin, dont au dehors asis
Ot en rampant lyonceaus sis.



In arms at all seasons.

He served the Earl, which makes it right

That he should be named among his followers;

He bore gules fretty of silver.

HE good Robert Fitz-Roger¹
Saw I range his banner
With that of the Earl in that march;
It was quarterly of gold and red
With a bend coloured black.

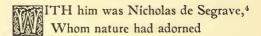
HAT of John his son and heir,
Who has the surname of Clavering,²
Was not at all different,
Excepting only a green label.

O were of the retinue

Of the good and well-beloved Earl
All those whom I have named to you.

His companion was the Constable,
A young man, rich and elegant,
Who was Earl of Hereford;

He had a banner of deep blue silk,
With a white bend
Between two cottices
Of fine gold, on the outside of which
He had six lioncels rampant.



¹ Robert Fitz-Roger succeeded his father, Roger Fitz-John, in his barony of Clavering, in Essex, about Whitsuntide, 1249, when he was very young; and, as a very wealthy ward, the king committed him in wardship to his own uterine brother, William de Valence. Ada de Balliol, Robert Fitz-Roger's mother, offered the king the large sum of one thousand two hundred marks to have the custody of him herself. He was engaged early in the Scottish wars, and is believed to have been about fifty years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock. *Arms*, quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable.
² John de Clavering was the son of the preceding, and

² John de Clavering was the son of the preceding, and was forty-four years of age at the death of his father, about the year 1311. He and his brothers discontinued the previous custom of the family, by which he would have been called John Fitz-Robert, and assumed that of Clavering from their principal manor. After an active and useful life, he died in the year 1332. Arms, quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable, with a label vert. The label was probably omitted after his father's death.

³ Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, who has been described as the most

diftinguished nobleman in the kingdom, was at this time not more than twenty-five years of age. He had succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, in 1298, and in 1302 he married the king's seventh daughter, Elizabeth Plantagenet, widow of the Count of Holland. He espoused the party of the Earl of Lancaster, was present at the beheading of Piers Gaveston, near Warwick, continued to ast zealously with that party against the Dispensers, and was slain, on the 16th of March, 1322, in the battle of Boroughbridge, where that party was overthrown. Arms, azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six lions rampant of the second.

⁴ Nicholas de Segrave and his elder brother John were leading men of their day, holding high offices in the state, and actively engaged in all political affairs of any importance. Hence the rhymer has given an unusually long account of them. Nicholas had been present at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. In 1305, in consequence of a quarrel with John de Cromwell, who accused him of treason, and whom he was not allowed to fight in judicial combat, he gave so much offence to the king, that he was brought to trial and condemned to death and forfeiture, but Edward

De cors, e enrichi de cuer. Vallant pere ot, ki getta puer Les garbes e le lyon prist, A ses enfans ensi aprist, Les coragous, à resembler, E o les nobles assembler. Cil ot la baner son pere, Au label rouge por son frere, Johan, ki li ainsnez estoit, E ki entiere la portoit. Li peres ot de sa moillier Cink fiz, ke estoient chivalier Preus e hardi e defensable. O un lyoun de argent en sable Rampant, e de or fin couronné, Fu la baner del ainsné, Ke li Quens Mareschaus avoit Mis el service ke il devoit, Por ce ke il ne i pooit venir. Il ne me puet pas souvenir Ke baneret i fuissent plus; Mès si le voir vous en conclus, Bons bachelers i ot ben cent, Dont nuls en ostel ne descent Nule foiz tant ke il aient touz Cerchiez les passages doutouz.

In body, and enriched in heart. He had a valiant father, who wholly abandoned The garbs and assumed the lion; And who taught his brave children . To imitate him, And to affociate with the nobles. Nicholas used his father's banner, With a red label, on account of his brother, John, who was the eldest, And who bore it entire. The father had by his wife Five fons, who were knights, Valiant and bold and courageous. Sable with a filver lion Rampant, crowned with fine gold, Was the banner of the eldest, Whom the Earl Marshal had sent To execute his duties, Because he could not come there. I cannot recollect What other bannerets were there; But to say truth in conclusion There were full a hundred good bachelors, Not one of whom dismounts into lodgings, Until they have all Examined the suspected passes.

afterwards pardoned him. He rose high in favour with Edward II, and was, in the first year of his reign, appointed Governor of the Castle of Northampton, and constituted Marshal of England, an appointment which led to a serious quarrel with the Earl Marshal. Nicholas de Segrave died in 1322. The arms of Segrave are the subject of the following remarks by Sir Harris Nicolas: "The arms of Nicholas de Segrave are not described in the poem in a sufficiently explicit manner, and Glover's construction of that account of them feems flightly erroneous; for, in the Cottonian MS. they are thus blazoned, 'De fable, à un lion rampant de argent, coroné de or, à un label de goules.' The fact mentioned in the poem, of his father having relinquished the garbs and adopted the lion, is particularly curious, for it establishes a point which hitherto only rested on conjecture; and still more, because it shows the great accuracy of the poet's statements. In some remarks on the seals attached to the Barons' Letter to the Pope, in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xxi. the following passage occurs on the seal of John de Segrave: 'The arms on the feal of John de Segrave are a lion rampant, crowned; and on each fide of the shield is a garb. This circumstance requires attention, because Burton, in his 'History of Leicestershire,' states that the ancient arms of Segrave were, fable, three garbs argent, banded gules; but that they afterwards assumed, sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or. It is manifest from the seal of

this baron that Burton's statement was not entirely without foundation, though, unless by the words 'ancient arms,' he meant anterior to the reign of Edward the First, it is certain that the arms of that family were what they afterwards bore, but that the garb was introduced on their seals, possibly as an ornament or device. From this and similar devices it is very likely that the subsequent usage of cognizances owed its source.' The notice in the Roll of Caerlaverock of the garbs and the lion is then alluded to; and it may now be added, that the placing charges on the exterior of the shield on seals approached much nearer to the subsequent system of quartering arms, and seems often to have been adopted from a similar principle, namely, of perpetuating a descent from the family of a maternal ancestor."

John de Segrave was a statesman of very great eminence. At the death of his father, in the 23rd of Edward I, he was thirty-nine years of age. He was engaged in all Edward's wars, and acted a very prominent part in most of them. That king made him his Lieutenant of Scotland. On the accession of Edward II. he was appointed Governor of Nottingham Castle, and Justice of the Forests beyond the Trent. These offices he resigned in the year following, and was afterwards appointed Warden of Scotland. He was taken prisoner by the Scots in the battle of Bannockburn. He died in Gascony in 1325. Arms, sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.

O eus chevauchent chesun jour Li marescal, li herbirgour, Ki livrent places à logier A ceus ke devent herberger. Par tant ai dit de l'avant garde, Ki sont dedenz e ki la guarde.

OHANS li bons Quens de Warenne De l'autre chel avoit la renne

A justicer e governer, Cum cil ky bien savoit mener Gent segnourie e honnourée. De or e de asur eschequeré Fu sa baniere noblement.

OT en son assemblement Henri de Perci, son nevou, De ky sembloit ke eust fait vou De aler les Escos derompant; Jaune o un bleu lyon rampant Fu sa baner bien vuable.

OBERT le fiz Paien sievable
Ot sa baner flanc à flanc, Rouge à passans lyons de blanc, Trois de un bastoun bleu surgettez.

AUTIERS de Moncy ajoustez Estoit en cele compaigneye; Kar tuit furent de une maisnie.

With them ride every day The marshals and the harbingers, Who assign lodgings To those who were entitled to them. Thus far I have spoken of those Who are in and form the vanguard.

OHN the good Earl of Warenne¹
Of the other squadron held the reins

To regulate and govern, As he who well knew how to lead Noble and honourable men. His banner with gold and azure Was nobly checquered.

ND he had in his company
Henri de Percy,² his nephew, Who seemed to have made a vow To rout the Scots; A blue lion rampant on yellow Was his banner very conspicuous.

OBERT Fitz-Payne,3 following, Had his banner, side by side, Red, with three white lions passant, Surcharged with a blue baton.

DDED to these Walter de Moncy Was in that company; For they were all of one household.

1 John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, was the fon of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, by Maude, the widow of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and succeeded to his father's estates and dignities in 1240, when he is said to have been only five years of age. He ferved in the royal army at the battle of Lewes, but deferted and joined the baronial party, and afterwards changed fides again, so that he fought in the king's army at the battle of Evesham. He was in command in Scotland in 1296, and gained the battle of Dunbar against the Scots; after which he was appointed Regent of Scotland, and General of all the English forces north of the Trent. In 1297 he sustained a severe deseat in the battle of Stirling. He died in Scotland in 1304. Arms, checky or and azure.

² Henry de Percy was the third fon of Henry Lord Percy, but succeeded to the barony in consequence of the death of his brothers under age, he himself being then (in 1272) very young. After a very distinguished military career in Scotland, he stood in favour with the new king, Edward II, in the third year of whose reign he purchased Alnwick, which thus came into the Percy family. Lord Percy was after-

wards the determined opponent of the favourite Gaveston, and joined with the party of the Earl of Lancaster, but subsequently made his peace and obtained the king's pardon. He died in 1315, and was buried in Fountains Abbey. Arms, or, a lion rampant azure.

3 Robert Fitz-Payne was a Dorsetshire baron, who succeeded to his family title and estates in 1281, when he was feventeen years of age. In the 33rd Edward I. he was appointed Governor of Corfe Castle, and in the year following he was made a Knight of the Bath with Prince Edward. He appears to have enjoyed that prince's favour, for immediately after his accession to the throne he was appointed Governor of Winchester Castle, and was made Steward of the King's Household. He died in 1315. Arms, gules, three lions passant argent, a bend azure.

4 Of Walter de Mouncy little more appears to be known than that he was a Yorkshire baron, lord of Thornton, in that county, and that he ferved frequently in the wars in Scotland. He died in the 2nd Edward II, when he held the post of Keeper of the Castle of Framlingham. Arms,

checky argent and gules.

Cil ot baner eschequerée, De blanc e rouge coulouré.

E Walence Aymars li vaillans
Bele baniere i fu baillans,
De argent e de asur burelée,
O la bordure poralée
Tout entour de rouges merlos.

N vaillant home e de grant los
O lui, Nichole de Karru,
Dont meinte foiz orent paru
Li fait en couvert e en lande
Sur la felloune gent d'Irlande;
Baniere ot jaune bien passable,
O treis lyouns passans de sable.

Uns chevalers sagis e preus, Ki les armes ot vermellettis O blonc lyoun e croissellettes. He had his banner chequered Of filver and red.

WAR YMER de Valence¹ the valiant Bore a handsome banner there Of silver and azure barry, Surrounded by a border Of red martlets.

Was with him, Nicholas de Carew,²
Whose deeds had often been displayed
Both in cover and on the plain
Against the rebellious people of Ireland;
He had a handsome yellow banner,
With three lions passant sable.

ITH them was Roger de la Ware,³
A wise and valiant knight,
Whose arms were vermilion,
With a white lion and crosslets.

1 Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was the third fon of William de Valence, created Earl of Pembroke by his uterine brother, King Henry III, and was born about the year 1280. His two elder brothers having died without iffue, he succeeded his father in his honours on the 13th of June, 1296. From that time he acted a very prominent part in the events of his time. He was frequently employed as ambassador or commissioner to treat with foreign powers. In the 34th of Edward I. he had the chief command of the English army employed against Robert Bruce. He accompanied Edward in his last expedition to Scotland, and was one of those who attended at that monarch's death, and received his dying injunctions to afford his fon their counsel and support, and not to permit Piers de Gaveston to return into England. He officiated as Earl of Pembroke at the coronation of Edward II, and was sent the same year with Otho de Grandison on an embassy to the Pope. In the 3rd of Edward II. he united with the Earl of Lancaster against Gaveston, and he was one of those who compassed the death of that favourite. He was again fent on a miffion to Rome in the 6th of Edward II. Next year he was appointed Custos and Lieutenant of Scotland until the arrival of the king, and he was present at the battle of Bannockburn, in which some accused him of acting either a cowardly or a treacherous part. In the 9th Edward II. he was a commissioner for holding a parliament in the king's absence. Afterwards, in another mission to the Pope, he was taken prisoner on his way home, and delivered to the emperor, who kept him some time in confinement. In the 11th Edward II. he was again engaged in the Scottish wars; and, in the 13th of the same king, he was constituted Guardian of the Realm during the king's purposed visit to France, being at the same time also Custos of Scotland. In the 15th Edward II. he sat in judgment on the Earl of Lancaster at Pontesract, by which he seems to have gained still sirmer hold on the king's savour. In 1323, the Earl of Pembroke accompanied Queen Isabella to France, where he died the same year; some say, slain in a tournament, though others have intimated that he was murdered. According to another account, he seems to have died of apoplexy. But the true circumstances of the death of this baron remain uncertain. Arms of Valence, barry, argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.

² Nicholas de Carew was a baron who had particularly distinguished himself in the wars in Ireland. The family is supposed to have sprung from Otho de Windsor, the common ancestors of the illustrious families of Windsor and Fitzgerald. The name of Nicholas de Carew appears attached to the letter of the barons to the Pope, in the 29th of Edward I, where he is described as Lord of Mulessord. It appears to be unknown when he was born or when he died. Arms, or, three lions passant in pale sable.

³ Roger la Warre was in the expedition made into Wales in the 10th of Edward I, and three years afterwards he obtained the king's license for a weekly market in his Manor of Warrewike in Gloucestershire. In the letter of the barons to the Pope he is described as Lord of Insteld. In the 26th of Edward I. he was Governor of the Castle of Burgh in Gascony. He died in 1320. Arms, gules, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant argent.

E Warewik le Conte Guy,
Coment ke en ma rime le guy,
Ne avoit vesyn de luy mellour;
Baner ot de rouge colour,
O fesse de or e croissillie.

AUNE o crois noire engreelie

Là portoit Johans de Mooun.

ELE de Tateshale a oun Por sa valour o eus tirée, De or e de rouge eschequeré, Au ches de ermine outréement.

AUF le filz Guillieme autrement
Ke cil de Valence portoit;
Car en lieu des merlos mettoit.
Trois chapeaus de rosis vermeilles,
Ki bien avienent à mervellez.

UILLEMES de Ros assemblans
I fu rouge o trois bouz blans.

F Warwick the Earl Guy, However I may bring him in my rhyme, There was not a better neighbour than he; He bore a red banner With a fess of gold and crusilly.

ELLOW with a black cross engrailed John de Mohun² bore there.

They have taken with them,
It was of gold and red chequered,
With a chief ermine.

ALPH Fitz-William⁴ differently
Bore from that of Valence;
For instead of martlets he placed
Three chaplets of red roses,
Which become him marvellously.

ILLIAM de Ros⁵ along with them Was red with three white bougets.

¹ Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, succeeded his father, William, Earl of Warwick, in May or June, 1296, at which time he was twenty-six years of age. He distinguished himself at the battle of Falkirk, and was actively employed in the Scottish wars. It was this Earl of Warwick to whom, on account of his swarthy complexion, the favourite Gaveston gave the nickname of "the black dog of Arden." He appears never to have been in favour with Edward II. He died at Warwick Castle, on the 12th of August, 1316, aged about forty-four years, and was suspected to have been poisoned. Arms, gules, crusslly, and a fess or; or, as they are now blazoned, gules, a fess between six cross crosslets or.

² John de Mohun succeeded his father, of the same name, who died in France on the 11th of June, 1279. He was born about the year 1269. In the 27th of Edward I. he exchanged his lands in Ireland with the king for the Manor of Long Compton in Warwickshire. He is described in the letter to the Pope as "Lord of Dunsterre." He died in 1330, at the age of sixty-one. Arms, or, a cross engrailed sable.

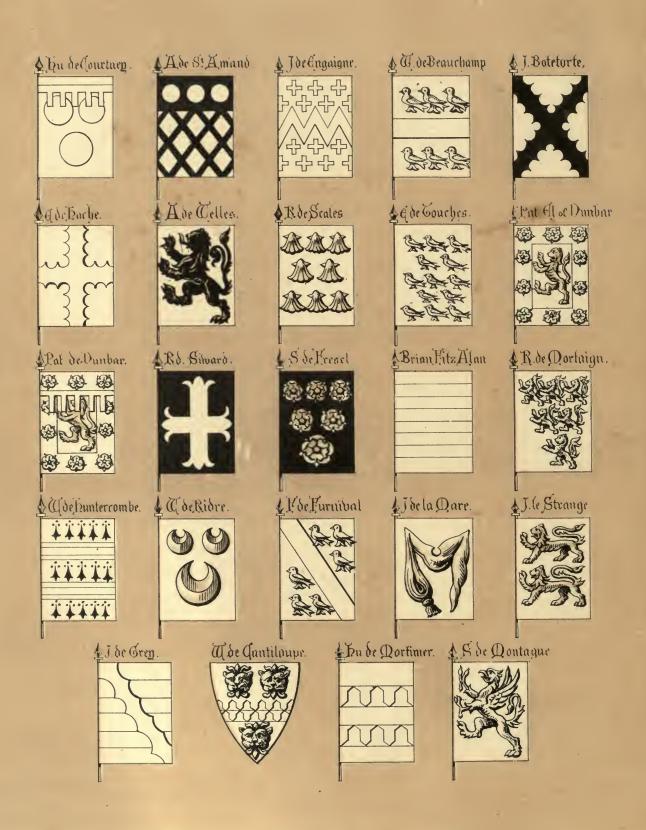
³ Robert de Tateshall was born in 1274, and succeeded his father of the same name in his dignity and possessions in 1297. He was in the expedition into Gascony in the 25th of Edward I, and was about twenty-seven years of age at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock. Arms, checky or and gules, a chief ermine.

4 Ralph Fitz-William was the fon of William Fitz-Ralph,

Lord of Grimsthorpe, in Yorkshire, and was, in the 24th of Edward I, constituted Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and Warden of the Marches. He was also joined in a commission with the Bishop of Durham and others to fortify the castles in Scotland. He was constantly employed in the Scottish wars during this and the following reigns; and, in the 7th of Edward II, he was made Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and joined with Lord Mowbray and others in the Wardenship of the Marches. He was appointed in the following year Governor of Carlisle. This family at a later period assumed the name of Greystock, and inherited the lands of that family. Ralph Fitz-William died about the feast of All Saints, 1316, at an advanced age. Arms, barry argent and azure, three chaplets gules.

William de Ross was born about the year 1261, and succeeded his father, Robert de Ross, in the 19th of Edward I, at which time he was one of the claimants to the crown of Scotland; but his claim was based on no very solid foundations, and gained very little attention. He was actively employed in all Edward's Scottish war, and served the English crown with remarkable fidelity. In the 1st of Edward II, he was appointed one of the king's Lieutenants in Scotland, which office was soon afterwards conferred upon John de Segrave; but William de Ross was appointed, in the 7th Edward II, one of the wardens of the West Marches of Scotland. He died, in 1316, at the age of little more than fifty-five, and was buried in the priory of Kirkham. Arms, gules, three water bougets argent.





LA baniere Hue Pointz Estoit barrée de viiij poinz, De or e de goules ovelment.

OHANS de Beuchamp propirment Portoit la baniere de vair, Au douz tens e au souef air.

RESTES à bascier les ventailes, Ensi se aroutent les batailes, Dont jà de deus oi avez; E de la terce oir devez.

DEWARS, sires de Irois, DEWARS, Jires de Irois, De Escos e de Engleter rois, Princes de Galois, ducs de Aquitaine, La terce eschel un poi loingtaine Conduit, e guye arréement Si bel e si serréement, Ke nuls de autre ne se depart. En sa banier trois lupart, De or fin estoient mis en rouge, Courant, feloun, fier, e harouge; Par tel signifiance mis, Ke ansi est vers ses enemis Li Rois fiers, felons, e haustans; Car sa morsure ne est tastans Nul, ki ne en soit envenimez. Non porquant tost est ralumez De douce debonaireté, Kant il requerent se amisté, E à sa pais vuellent venir. Tel prince doit bien avenir De granz genz estre chievetaine.

ON nevou Johan de Bretaigne, Por ce ke plus est de li près, Doi je plus tost nomer après. Was barry of nine pieces,
Of or and gules equally.

OHN de Beauchamp² properly Carried a banner of vair, In warm weather and pleasant air.

Thus the divisions went on their march;
Of two of them you have already heard;
And of the third you are now to hear.

DWARD, lord of the Irish, King of Scotland and England, Prince of Wales, and duke of Aquitaine, The third squadron rather distant Conducts, and directs the array So fair and so closely That no one separates from the other. On his banner were three leopards Of fine gold, set on red, Courant, fierce, haughty, and cruel; Thus placed to signify that, Like them, towards his enemies The King is dreadful, fierce, and proud; For none experience his bite Who are not envenomed by it. Nevertheless he is soon reanimated With gentle kindness, If they seek his friendship, And are willing to come to his peace. Such a prince is well deserving To be the chieftain of a great nation.

IS nephew John of Britany,³
Because he is nearer related to him,
I must mention first after him.

his father in the 12th Edward I, when he was ten years old. In the 29th of Edward I, he obtained a grant from the king of a weekly market and yearly fair in his manor of Hache, in Somersetshire. He was thus, at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock, a young man, little more than twenty-seven years of age. He died in 1336, having served in the field under three kings. Arms, vaire.

¹ Hugh Pointz was the fon and heir of Nicholas Pointz, of the county of Somerset, and succeeded his father in his lands in the 1st of Edward I, 1273, at which time he was of full age. He served that prince in all his wars in Wales, Gascony, and Scotland, and must have been at least fortyeight years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1333, leaving an only son, Nicholas Pointz. Arms, barry or and gules.

² John de Beauchamp was born in 1273, and fucceeded

³ John of Dreux, afterwards Earl of Richmond, was the youngest son of John, Duke of Britany, by Beatrice Plan-

Si le avoit-il ben deservi,
Cum cil ki son oncle ot servi
De se enfance peniblement,
E deguerpi outréement
Son pere e son autre lignage,
Por demourer de son maisnage,
Kant li Rois ot bosoign de gens.
E il, ki estoit beaus e gens,
Baniere avoit cointe e parée,
De or e de asur eschequeré,
A rouge ourle o jaunes lupars,
De ermine estoit la quart pars.

OHANS de Bar iluec estoit, Ke en la baner Inde portoit Deuz bars de or, e su croissilie, O la rouge ourle engreelie.

De argent et de asur, suralée De bende rouge, o trois eigleaus, Portoit de or sin bien sais e beaus.

IEN doi mettere en mon serventois Ke Elys de Aubigni li courtois And this preference he has well deserved, For having served his uncle Laboriously from his infancy, And abandoned entirely His father and other relations, To dwell in his household, When the King had occasion for men And he, who was handsome and gentle, Had a beautiful and ornamented banner Chequered with gold and azure, With a red border and yellow leopards, And a quarter of ermine.

Who on a blue banner bore Cruifilly two barbels of gold, With a red border engrailed.

Silver and azure, surcharged With a red bend, and thereon three eaglets Of fine gold, well made and beautiful.

ELL ought I to state in my poem

That the courteous Elias d'Aubigni³

tagenet, second daughter of King Henry III, and was born in 1266. He was placed under the protection of his uncle, King Edward I, whom he ferved with great zeal and fidelity. He was general of the English army sent into Gascony in 1293. In the 23rd of Edward I. he was constituted Lieutenant of Scotland. He was created Earl of Richmond on the 15th of October, 1306. He was in favour with Edward II, who appointed him his Lieutenant of Scotland on his accession; was engaged in his Scottish wars, and was taken prisoner by the Scots in the 13th year of his reign. In the 18th of Edward II, after his release from captivity, he was sent as one of the ambassadors to the King of France, on the subject of the Duchy of Aquitaine. In the 1st of Edward III. John of Dreux obtained a licence to grant the Earldon of Richmond to his brother Arthur, Duke of Britany; in the 5th of Edward III. he received a fimilar permission to grant to Mary de Saint Paul, Countess of Pembroke, some castles and manors belonging to that earldom; and, in the 7th of Edward III, leave was given him to reside beyond the sea. He must have died very soon after this permission, for his death is said to have taken place on the 17th of January, 1334. Arms, checky or and azure, a border gules, charged with lions passant gardant of the first, a quarter ermine. "This coat presents an example of the arrangement of different arms upon the fame shield before the system of quartering was adopted, which is too curious to be allowed to pass unobserved. The arms of Dreux were checky or and azure; on the marriage of that

house with the heires of Britany, they placed the coat of that family, ermine, on a quarter; and, as a distinction, the ensigns of the subject of this note were surrounded by a border of England, his mother's arms."—Nicolas.

¹ John de Barr, of whom nothing is known, is conjectured from his arms to have been one of the ten children of Thibaut, second Count of Bar, who died about 1296, by Jeanne de Toci. Thibaut's eldest son, Henri, Count of Bar, had a few years before married Eleanor, daughter of King Edward I. Arms, azure, semée of cross crosslets, two barbels endorsed or, within a bordure engrailed gules.

² William de Grandison was the younger brother of Otho de Grandison, and on the 11th of October, 1282, received from Edmond, Earl of Lancaster, a grant of the Manors of Radley and Menstreworth, in Gloucestershire, in return for services rendered to that prince. In the 20th of Edward I. he obtained licence to castellate his house at Asperton, in Herefordshire, and two years afterwards he was employed in the expedition to Gascony. He served frequently in the Scottish wars. He died in 1355. Arms, paly argent and azure, on a bend gules three eagles displayed or.

³ Elias d'Aubigny succeeded his brother Philip in the barony in the 22nd of Edward I, 1294, when he was thirty years of age. He was not of English birth, for, in reward for the services rendered by himself and his ancestors, he was naturalized in the 23rd of Edward I. He died in 1305. Arms, gules, a fess engrailed argent.

Baniere ot rouge, où entaillie Ot fesse blanche engreellie.

ES Eumenions de la Brette La baner ot tout rougette.

PRES ceus ci truis en mon conte

Hue de Ver, le filz au Conte

De Oxinfort, e frere son hoir.

O le ourle endentée de noir

Avoit baniere e longe e lée,

De ore e de rouge esquartelée;

De bon cendal, non pas de toyle,

E devant une blanche estoyle.

OHANS de Riviers le appareil Ot masclé de or e de vermeil; E par tant comparé le a on Au bon Morice de Croon.

OBERT le seignour de Cliffort, A ki raisons donne consort Had a red banner, on which was figured A white fess engrailed.

UT Eurmenions de la Brette¹ Had a banner entirely red.

Hugh de Vere,² son of the Earl Of Oxford, and brother to his heir. With the border indented with black He had a banner both long and broad, Quartered gold and red, Of good silk, not of cloth, And in front a white star.

OHN de Rivers³ had his caparisons
Mascally of gold and vermilion;
And therefore similar to those
Of the good Maurice de Creon.⁴

OBERT the lord of Clifford,⁵
To whom reason gives consolation

¹ Eurmenions de la Brette, though evidently not a native of England, was held in great confideration in the courts of Edward I. and Edward II, and was frequently employed in diplomatic affairs. He was, in fact, descended from a noble family in Gascony. He was one of the commissioners appointed in 1307 to treat for a peace between England and France. His arms were merely gules.

² Hugh de Vere was a younger fon of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and is first mentioned as being in the wars of France in the 21st of Edward I, when he was appointed Governor of St. Cyverine. After this time we find him frequently employed in diplomatic affairs of importance. In his signature to the letter from the barons to the Pope, he is styled Lord of Swainschaump. He attended the coronation of Edward II, and is presumed to have died about the 12th year of that king's reign. Arms, quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent; the whole within a bordure indented sable. (The border was assumed as a difference from the arms of his brother, the Earl of Oxford.)

³ John de Rivers is stated to have succeeded to the lands of his father, John de Rivers, in the 22nd of Edward I, and he is called in the letter of the English barons to the Pope, "Lord of Angre," but very little is known of him. He died in 1311, and was succeeded by a son of the same name. Arms, according to the poem, mascally or and gules; but a contemporary manuscript, MS. Cotton, Caligula A. xviii. the authority of which is adopted by Glover, says that they were "de goules, à vi. mascles de or."

⁴ Maurice de Creon was no doubt a member of the illustrious house of Creon, or Craon, in Anjou, which was nearly related in blood to King Edward I; but nothing is

known of him individually. His arms are stated in the poem to have been the same as those of John de Rivers, that is, mascally or and gules; or they were, more probably, gules, seven mascles or.

⁵ Robert de Clifford was a baron greatly distinguished by his fervices during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. He was the eldest son of Roger de Clifford, who was accidentally killed between Snowdon and Anglesey in 1280. Born in 1274, he succeeded his grandfather in his baronial honours in 1286, when he was but twelve years of age. He must have displayed early talents, for he is stated to have been present at the battle of Dunbar, in 1296, when he was only twenty-two, and to have been placed in the year fol lowing in command of a hundred men-at-arms and twenty thousand foot, sent from Carlisle on a plundering expedition into Scotland. The same year he was appointed justice of all the king's forests beyond the Trent; and the next year he was appointed Governor of Nottingham Castle. As it appears from the poem, he distinguished himself much at the fiege of Caerlaverock, and was made governor of the caftle when it furrendered. He attended Edward's deathbed, in 1307, and was one of those who received the king's injunctions to prevent the return of Gaveston. In the 1st of Edward II. Robert de Clifford was constituted Earl Marshal of England, and in the year following he was made Warden of the Marches of Scotland, and foon afterwards Governor of that kingdom. He was a firm adherent to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. He was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, on the 25th of June, 1314, being then only forty years of age. Arms, checky or and azure, a fefs gules.

De ses enemis emcombrer, Toutes le foiz ki remembrer Ki puet de son noble lignage. Escoce pregn à teismoignage, Ke ben e noblement commence, Cum cil ki est de la semence Le Conte Mareschal le noble, Ki par dela Costentinoble A l'unicorn se combati, E desouz li mort le abati. De li de par mere est venus. A ki fu ben pareil tenus, Li bons Rogers, pere son pere; Mès ne ot value ki ne apere Resuscitée el filz del filz; Parcoi ben sai ke onques ne en fiz Loenge dont il ne soit dignes. Car en li est ausi bon signes De estre preudom ke en nul ke en voie. Le Roi son seignour connoie Sa baniere mout honourée, De or e de asur eschequeré, O une fesse vermellette. Si je estoie une pucellette, Je li donroie quer e cors, Tant est de li bons li recors.

U bon Hue le Despensier, Ki vassaument sur le coursier Savoit desrompre une mellée, Fu la baniere esquartelée De une noir bastoun sur blanc getté,

E de vermeil jaune fretté.

To overcome his enemies, Every time he calls to memory The fame of his noble lineage. He calls Scotland to bear witness, That he begins well and nobly, As one who is of the race Of the noble Earl Marshal, Who beyond Constantinople Fought with the unicorn, And struck him dead beneath him. From him he is descended through his mother. The good Roger, his father's father, Was considered equal to him; But he had no merit which does not appear To be revived in his grandson; Wherefore I well know that I have given him no Praise of which he is not worthy. For he exhibits as good proofs Of wisdom and prudence as any I see The king his good lord knows His much honoured banner Chequered with gold and azure, With a vermilion fess. If I were a young maiden, I would give him my heart and person, So good is his fame.

Who gallantly on his courser
Knows how to break through the combat,
The banner was quarterly
With a black baton on the white,
And of red fretty yellow.

¹ Hugh le Despencer was the eldest son of the celebrated Justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III, and fucceeded his father in 1265, when he was about twenty-nine years of age. He was made Governor of Odiham Castle, in Hampshire, in the 22nd of Edward I, and was then summoned to attend the king into Gascony. Two years afterwards he was engaged in the Scottish wars, and was present at the battle of Dunbar. In the 25th of Edward I. he attended the king into Flanders, and was one of the commissioners sent to treat of peace between England and France. He was appointed one of the ambassadors sent to the Pope in the year 1300; and was frequently engaged in Scottish affairs during the remainder of Edward's reign. In the first year of the reign of Edward II. he was appointed Governor of the Castles of Devizes and Marlborough; and he foon role rapidly in royal favour in consequence of the attachment formed by the king for his eldest fon, the younger Hugh le Despencer, after the death of Piers de Gaveston. Subsequently, to avoid the perils arising from the hostility of the English barons to the prefumptuous favourite, the elder Despencer absented himself temporarily from the kingdom. After the overthrow of the popular party at Boroughbridge, the elder Despencer was, in 1322, created Earl of Winchester, with extensive grants of land, and he was appointed Warden of the King's forests to the south of the Trent. The remainder of his story is known to every one acquainted with the history of England; Hugh le Despencer the elder, then nearly ninety years of age, was captured by his own garrison in Bristol, in 1326, delivered to Prince Edward, and ignominiously executed by the judgment of that prince. Arms, quarterly argent and gules, the fecond and third quarters fretty or, over all a bend fable. The fecond and third quarters are now blazoned, charged with a fret, apparently a corruption from the ancient bearing.

EL bon Hue de Courtenay La baniere oubliée ne ay, De or fin o trois rouges rondeaus, E asurins fu li labeaus.

LE Amauri de Saint Amant, Ki va provesté reclamant, De or e de noir fretté au chief, O trois gasteaus de or derechief.

OHANS de Engaigne le ot jolie, Rouge dancé de or croissillie.

UIS i ot Watiers de Beauchamp
Sis merlos de or el rouge champ,
O une fesse en lieu de dance.
Chivallier, selon ma evidance,
Uns des mellours sust entre touz,
Se il ne sust trop siers e estouz.
Mès vous ne ourez parler jamès
De senescal ki ne ait une mès.

Au sautour noir engreellie,

F the good Hugh de Courtenay I have not forgotten the banner, Of fine gold with three red roundlets, And the label was azur.

ND that of Aumary de Saint Amand,²
Who advances, displaying his prowess,
Was of gold and black fretty on a chief,
Three roundlets, also of gold.

OHN de Engaigne³ had a handsome one Of red, crusilly, with a dancette of gold.

EXT, Walter de Beauchamp⁴ bore there,
Six martlets of gold in a red field,
With a fess instead of a dancette.
A Knight, according to my opinion,
One of the best among them all,
If he had not been too rash and daring;
But you will never hear any one speak
Of the Seneschal but there is a but.

E who has a heart joyful to do all that is good,

1 Hugh de Courtenay, descended from a family the history of which is so well told by Gibbon, was born in 1275, and fucceeded his father Hugh in the barony of Oakhampton in the February of 1291. During the latter part of the reign of Edward I. he was summoned five times to ferve in the wars of Scotland, and once in Wales. He would be about twenty-five years of age at the time of the fiege of Caerlaverock. He obtained a more prominent position in public affairs after the accession of Edward II; ferved in the expedition into Scotland in the eighth year of this king's reign, and four years later, on the difpute between the king and the barons, he was appointed one of the council to be about the king's person. In 1335 he was created Earl of Devon. He died in 1340. The ancient arms of the English house of Courtenay were, or, three torteaux, a label azure; but the label has been fince difcontinued.

² Almaric de St. Amand succeeded his brother Guy in his lands about the fifteenth of Edward I. He was about twenty-five years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock, and had already been several times employed in the wars of Gascony and Scotland. In the letter from the barons to the Pope, in the following year, his signature is appended as "Lord of Widehaye." In the 33rd of Edward I, he was commanded to give in his accounts as Governor of Bordeaux, and these appear to have brought him into

trouble, as we find him immediately afterwards a prisoner in the Tower of London. He had, however, recovered court favour on the accession of Edward II; for, in January, 1308, in the first year of the reign of Edward II, he was one of those appointed to receive the young king and his queen at Dover on their arrival from France. Almaric de St. Amand died in 1322. Arms, or, fretty sable; on a chief of the second three bezants.

³ John d'Engaine was a baron of whom little is known. He was thirty years of age in 1296, when he succeeded his father. He was employed in the wars of Scotland, and was a party to the letter from the barons to the Pope, in which he is styled "Lord of Colum." He died in 1322. Arms, gules, crusilly and a fess or.

⁴ Walter de Beauchamp was a man of considerable diftinction in the reign of Edward I. He was a younger son of William de Beauchamp of Elmley, by Isabel, sister and heires of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick. In the 56th of Henry III. he purchased a moiety of the Manor of Alcester in Warwickshire. He was made steward (senechal) of the king's household in the 24th of Edward I, and attended that monarch into Flanders and to Scotland, in which latter country he was present at the battle of Falkirk. He signed the letter from the barons to the Pope as "Lord of Alcester." He died in February, 1303. Arms, gules, a fess between six martlets or.

Jaune baniere ot e penon, Johans Boutetourte ot a noun.

ANIERE bel apparellie,
Jaune o crois rouge engreellie,
La Eustace de Hache estoit.

DAM de Welle la portoit

Jaune, o un noir lyoun rampant,

Dont la coue en double se espant.

OBERT de Scales, bel et gent, Le ot rouge o cokilles de argent.

MLAM Thouchez, chevaliers de bon los, Le ot vermeille à jaunes merlos.

ELE au Conte de Laonois Rouge o un blanc lyoun conois, Bore a yellow banner and pennon With a black saltire engrailed, Was called John Botetourte.¹

BANNER well ornamented,
Yellow with a red cross engrailed,
Was that of Eustace de Hache.2

DAM de Welles³ bore Gold, a black lion rampant, Whose tail spread itself into two.

HE handsome and gentle Robert de Scales 4

Bore red with shells of silver.

MLAM Touches,⁵ a knight of good fame, Bore red, with yellow martlets.

HAT of the Count of Laonois⁶
I know as red with a white lion,

1 John de Botetourt was made Governor of the Castle of St. Briavel in Gloucestershire, and Warden of the Forest of Dean, in the 19th of Edward I, when we first become acquainted with his name. Two years afterwards he was fummoned to serve in Gascony, at which time he was Admiral of the King's fleet. He served in most of the Scottish wars. In his fignature to the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Mendlesham." In the 33rd of Edward I. ne was still Warden of the Forest of Dean. From this time forward his name occurs frequently in the record of public events, and he was a man of consequence during the reign of Edward II. In the 5th year of this reign he was Governor of Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, and three years afterwards he is again spoken of as Admiral of the King's fleet. He died in September, 1324. Arms, or, a faltire engrailed fable.

Eustace de Hacche is said to have commenced his career as a menial servant to King Edward I, in the 7th year of whose reign he is found in that capacity. At that time, however, he had become possessed of property to a considerable amount, as he obtained a charter of free warren for all his demesne lands at Hacche in Wiltshire, and at Morton-Merhull and Cestreton in Warwickshire. He had, by merits of some kind, emerged from his comparatively humble station long before the 22nd of Edward I, for in that year he was made Governor of Portsmouth, and the same year he accompanied the Earl of Lancaster in the expedition into Gascony. He served in the earlier Scottish wars, and was present at the battle of Falkirk. In the 27th Edward I. he was fummoned to Parliament as a baron of the realm; and he is styled in the letter to the Pope, "Eustace, Lord of Hacche." Hedied in 1306. Arms, or, a cross engrailed gules. ³ Adam de Welles was the son of William de Welles, and was in the retinue of William de Vesci, in the king's service in Gascony in the 22nd of Edward I. In the 27th of Edward I, he was made Constable of the castle and Warden of the forest of Rockingham; and he is styled "Adam Lord Welle" in the letter to the Pope. He served in most of Edward's Scottish wars. He died in 1311. Arms, or, a lion rampant, double queued, sable.

* Robert de Scales was the eldest son of a person of the same name whom he succeeded in his estates about the 50th of Henry III. He appears to have been an active soldier in all the wars of Edward I. In the Pope's letter he attaches his signature as "Lord of Neusales." He died in 1305. Arms, gules, six escallops argent.

⁵ The name of Emlam Touches is unknown, except by the document we are printing, in which, as we fee in the text, his arms are given as, gules, martlets or.

6 The nobleman here spoken of as Earl of Lennox was Patrick, eighth Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in that dignity in 1289, when he was forty-seven years of age. He was himself one of the principal claimants to the Crown of Scotland, but before the close of the year 1291 he swore fealty to the English Monarch, and adhered to his pledge with the utmost zeal and sidelity, although his wife remained firm to the cause of her country, uninfluenced apparently by the conduct and example of her husband, and held his Castle of Dunbar against the English invaders. The Earl of Dunbar supported the English party in Scotland actively, and we here find him serving in Edward's army at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1309. Arms, gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure of the second, charged with roses of the first.

E blanche en estoit le ourleure, A roses de l'enchampeure.

Ne la portoit par nul aconte ATRIK de Dunbar, fiz le Conte, Fors de une label de inde diverse.

Noire best Noire baniere ot aprestée, O crois blance o bouz flouretée.

YMON Fresel, de cele gent, Le ot noire à rosettes de argent.

E beau Brian le filz Aleyn, De courtoisie e de honnour pleyn, I vi o baniere barrée, De or e de goules bien parée;

And the border was white, With roses of the field.

ATRICK of Dunbar, 1 son of the Count, Bore it in no way different From his father, excepting a blue label.

SICHARD Suwart, who was in company with them, Had a black banner painted With a white cross, flowered at the ends.

IMON de Fresel,³ of that company, Bore black with roses of silver.

HE handsome Brian Fitz Alan,4 Full of courtefy and honour, I saw there with his well adorned banner, Barry of gold and red;

1 Patrick de Dunbar was the son of the nobleman last mentioned, and could not have been much more than fifteen years of age when he accompanied him at the fiege of Caerlaverock. He supported the English interests in Scotland, until after the battle of Bannockburn, when he made his peace with King Robert Bruce, and became a distinguished patriot. He contributed powerfully to the capture of Berwick from the English, and was subsequently made governor of Berwick Caftle, in which he was befieged by Edward III. in 1333. He had succeeded his father as Earl of Dunbar in 1309. After the battle of Halidon-hill and the furrender of Berwick to the English, the Earl of Dunbar joined the banner of the English conqueror, but he again renounced his allegiance to the king of England in 1334. At the battle of Durham in 1346, this nobleman, with the Steward of Scotland, commanded the left wing of the Scottish army. He died in 1368, at the advanced age of eighty years. The Arms he bore at Caerlaverock were differenced from those of his father only by a label azure.

² Richard Siward appears to have been a native of Scotland, who wavered in his fidelity between his own country and the English Crown. In 1292 he was in the interests of King Edward, who made him governor of the Castles of Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright; and in 1294 he was fummoned to attend that Monarch in his expedition into Wales. In the interval between these two events, Siward had married the fifter of Simon Fresel. When we hear of him again he was ferving against the English, and he was one of the prisoners taken in the Castle of Dunbar, in April, 1296. He obtained his liberty by again identifying himself with the cause of Edward I, whom he now continued to serve with zeal and good-faith, and whose confidence he gained. His services were continued to Edward II, for whom he was governor of Dumfries in 1309. He is supposed to have died in 1310, for after that year we hear no more of him. Arms, fable, a cross fleury

argent.

³ Simon Fresel, or more properly Simon Fraser, also a Scot, was a man eminently diffinguished in the political transactions of this period. He was the eldest son of Simon Fraser, the ancestor of the baronial houses of Saltoun and Lovat. In the 25th of Edward I. he was King Edward's prisoner, but he obtained his liberty by an engagement to ferve that king in his foreign wars, and gave his wife and children as hostages for the due performance of his engagement. He had deserted the English, probably at the same time with Richard Siward, for he is faid to have been taken prisoner at Dunbar in 1296, and, like Siward, obtained his release by again swearing fealty to the English Monarch. We see here that he was serving in Edward's army at the siege of Caerlaverock, and we learn from other sources that he was then Warden of the Forest of Selkirk. In 1302, he deserted the English, and in the year following he defeated a detachment of King Edward's army at Roslin; but Edward's fortunes were foon again in the afcendant, and after the defeat of Robert Bruce in 1306, Fresel, having fallen into the hands of the English, was tried and executed as a traitor. Arms, sable, semée of roses argent.

4 Brian Fitz Alan succeeded his father of the same name before the 5th of Edward I. In the 14th of Edward I. he obtained permission to castellate his house at Kilwardeby in Yorkshire. In the 20th of Edward I. he was one of that king's vicegerents in Scotland. On the 10th of July, 1296, he was a witness to John Baillol's furrender of the Scottish Crown, and Edward appointed him his Lieutenant of Scotland. He was probably somewhat advanced in years at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock, and he died in 1302. Arms, according to our poem, barry or and gules; or, according to another nearly contemporary record in the Cottonian Library, gules, three bars or.

Dont de chalenge estoit li poinz Par entre li 'e Hue Poinz, Ki portoit tel ne plus ne meins, Dont merveille avoit meinte e meins.

UIS i fu Rogiers de Mortaigne, Ki se peine ke honnour ataigne; Jaune le ot, o sis bleus lyons, Dont les coues doubles dioms.

DE Hontercombe li beaus

De ermine o deus rouges jumeaus.

UILLEME de Ridre i estoit, Ke en la baniere inde portoit Les croissans de or enluminez.

Li beaus Thomas de Fourneval, Ki quant feoit fur le cheval
Ne fembloit home ki fomeille.
Sis merlos e bende vermeille
Portoit en la baniere blanche.

OHANS de la Mare une manche Portoit de argent en rouge ouvrée.

OHANS le Estrange le ot livrée Rouge o deuz blans lyons passans. Which was the subject of dispute
Between him and Hugh Pointz,
Who bore the same, neither more nor less,
At which many marvelled, man and woman.

HEN there was Roger de Mortaigne,¹
Who strives that he may acquire honour;
He bore yellow with six blue lions,
The tails of which we say were double.

ND the handfome Huntercombe,²
Ermine with two red gemells.

ILLIAM de Ridre³ was there, Who in a blue banner bore Crescents painted of gold.

The handsome Thomas de Furnival, Who, when seated on horseback,
Did not look like a man asseep.
He bore six martlets and a red bend
In a white banner.

OHN de la Mare⁵ bore a maunch Of silver worked on red,

OHN le Estrange⁶ had it coloured Red, with two white lions passant.

¹ Roger de Mortaigne, supposed to be the individual mentioned in our poem, lost his father while young, and succeeded as heir to his grandfather William de Morteyne's lands in the counties of Leicester, Notts, Lincoln, and Derby, in the 12th of Edward I. when he was twenty-one years of age. *Arms*, according to our poem, or, six lions rampant and double queued, azure.

² Walter de Huntercombe succeeded his father in his lands in the 55th Henry III. at which time he was of full age. He is found attending Edward I. in his Welsh wars, and in Gascony, and he served apparently in all the Scottish wars. He was governor of Edinburgh Castle in the 26th of Edward I; lieutenant of Northumberland in the year following; and subsequently Warden of the Marches. He died in 1312. Arms, ermine, two bars of gemells gules.

William de Ridre appears to be the same individual who is elsewhere called William de Rithre or Rittore. He was in the expedition to Gascony in the 25th of Edward I. He was present in the parliament held at Carlisse in 1307, immediately after which he is supposed to have died. Arms, azure, three crescents or.

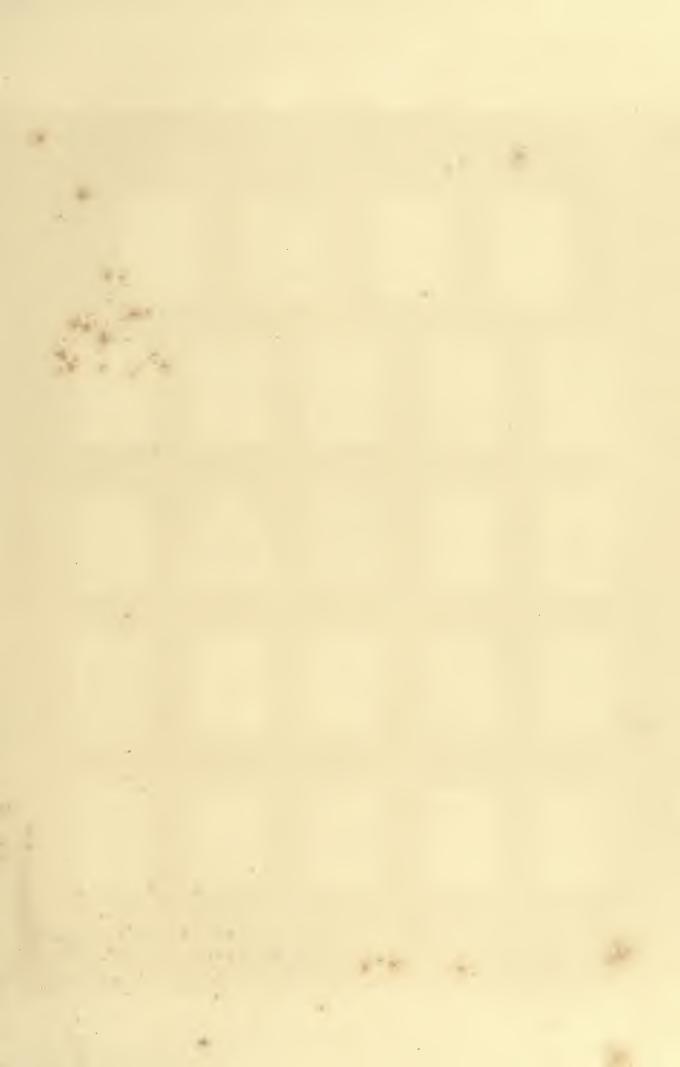
4 Thomas de Furnival succeeded his father, Thomas de Furnival, before 1279, but the date of his birth is not known. He appears to have served in nearly all the wars of Edward I. He died in 1332, when he must have been at least seventy years of age. The name of this baron is remembered with gratitude, because he emancipated his tenants from their vassalage, established a regular municipal court with trial by jury, and instituted a market and fair, in his demesses, at Shessield in Yorkshire. Arms, argent, a bend between six martlets gules.

⁶ John de la Mare, was a baron of whom very little is known. Dugdale fays that he was descended from a family which had possessed lands in Oxfordshire since the time of king Stephen, and he was regularly summoned as a baron to parliament, while his name is traced as serving in most of Edward's wars. He died in the 9th of Edward II. (1315-1316.) Arms, sules, a maunch argent.

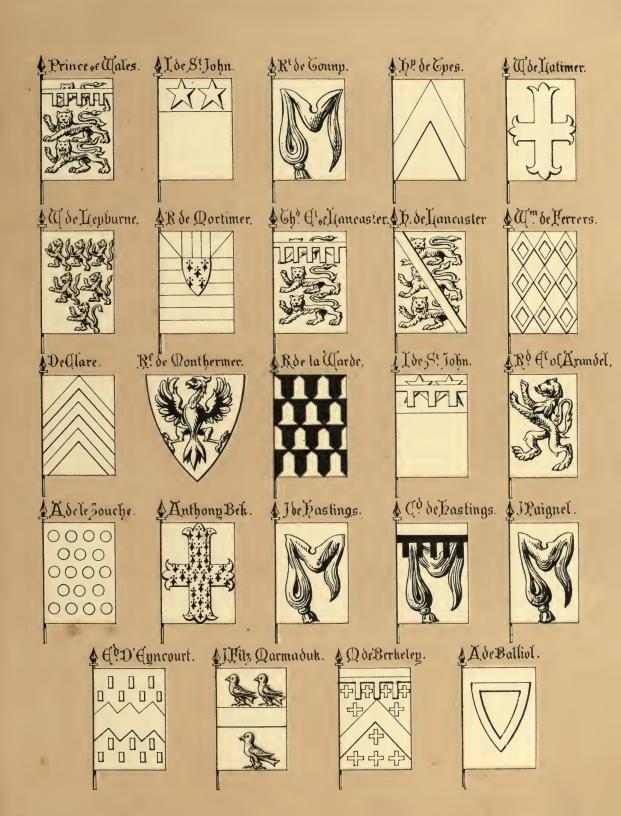
1316.) Arms, gules, a maunch argent.

6 Iohn le Strange was twenty-two ver

6 John le Strange was twenty-two years of age when he fucceeded to the paternal estates in the 4th of Edward I. He was actively engaged in the Welsh wars, and was summoned to attend a council held by the king in Shrewsbury









NCORE i fui-je conoissans
Johan de Gray, ki virrée
I ot sa baniere barrée,
De argent e de asur entallie,
O bende rouge engreellie.

GUILLEMES de Cantelo, Ke je par ceste raison lo, Ke en honnour a touz tens vescu; Fesse vaire ot el rouge escu, De trois slours de lis de or espars

Naissans de testes de lupars.

PUIS Hue de Mortemer, Ke bien se savoit fere amer; O deus sesses de vair levoit La baniere ke rouge avoit.

ES à Symon de Montagu, Ke avoit baniere e escu De inde, au grifoun rampant de or fin, Prenoît la tiers eschiel fin.

A quarte eschiele, o son conroi, Conduit Edewars le fielz le roy,

in 1283, to deliberate concerning Llewellyn, late prince of Wales. He was first summoned to Parliament in December, 1299, and at the siege of Caerlaverock he must have been about forty-five years of age. In the first of Edward II, he obtained licence to make a castle of his house at Middle, in Shropshire. He had signed the letter to the Pope as "Lord of Knockyn." He died in 1310, at the age of sifty-six. Arms, gules, two lions passant argent.

¹ John de Grey succeeded his father Robert in his lands of Rotherfield, in Oxfordshire, in 1295, at which time he was about twenty-four years of age, and he was summoned to attend a parliament held at Salisbury in the following year. He died in 1312. *Arms*, barry of six argent and azure, a bend gules; according to the poem, the bend was engrailed

in the arms of John de Grey.

² William de Cantilupe was the eldest son of Nicholas de Cantilupe, by Eustachia, the sister and sole heires of Hugh Fitz Ralph, lord of Gresley, in Nottinghamshire. He served in the wars of Gascony and Scotland. In his signature to the letter to the Pope he is styled, "Lord of Ravenshorp." He died in 1309. Arms, gules, a fess vaire, between three sleur-de-lis issuing of leopards' heads or; or, as they would now be blazoned, three leopards' faces jessant fleur-de-lis.

3 Hugh de Mortimer, lord of Richard's Castle, in Here-

LSO I recognised there
John de Grey, who displayed
Had there his banner barry
Drawn of silver and blue,
With a red bend engrailed.

Whom I for this reason praise,
That he has at all times lived in honour;
He had on a red shield a fess vair,
With three fleurs-de-lis of bright gold
Issuing from leopards heads.

ND then Hugh de Mortimer,³
Who well knew how to make himself
beloved;

With two fesses vair he raised His banner which was red.

Who had a banner and shield Blue, with a griffin rampant of fine gold, The third squadron was brought to a close.

HE fourth squadron, with its train, Edward⁵ the king's son led,

fordshire, succeeded his father, Robert de Mortimer, in his lands in 1287, when he was considerably under age, as he only obtained livery of his father's lands in 1295. He died in 1304. *Arms*, gules, two bars vaire.

4 Simon de Montacute, the common ancestor of all the peers of his name, succeeded his father, William de Montacute, in the earlier part of the reign of Edward I. He ferved in all Edward's wars, and was, in the 27th of Edward I, appointed governor of Corfe Castle, in Dorset. In the 2nd of Edward II. he was appointed constable of Beaumaris Castle, in the isle of Anglesea; two years afterwards he was made admiral of the king's fleet against the Scots; and in the 7th Edward II. he obtained a licence to make a castle of his house at Yerdlington, in Somerset. After an active military life, he died in 1316. Arms, azure, a griffin segreant or. This, the arms given to Simon de Montacute in the Roll of Caerlaverock, differs from the arms usually borne by the family, which were, argent, three fufils conjoined in fess gules. It is supposed, however, that Simon de Montacute bore two coats.

⁵ Edward prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward II, was, at the time of the fiege of Caerlaverock, *i. e.* in June 1300, in his seventeenth year, for he was born on the 25th of April, 1284. The young prince, who led the fourth division of the English army on this occasion, appears to

Jovenceaus de dis e set ans,
E de nouvel armes portans.
De cors su beaus e aligniez,
De cuer courtois e ensegniez,
E desirans de ben trouver
Où peust sa force esprouver.
Si chevauchoit merveilles bel,
E portoit, o un bleu label,
Les armes le bon roi son pere.
Or li doint Dieus grace ke il pere
Ausi vaillans, e non pas meins;
Lors porront chair en ses meins
Tel ki ne l' beent faire oan.

I preus Johans de Saint Johan Fu par tout o lui assemblans; Ki sur touz ses guarnemens blancs El chief rouge ot de or deus molectes.

LANCHE cote e blanches alectes, Escu blanc, e baniere blanche, Portoit, o la vermeille manche, Robers de Tony, ki bien signe Ke il est du chevaler au cigne.

ANIERE ot Henris li Tyois
Plus blanche de un poli lyois,
O un chievron vermeil en mi.

A youth of seventeen years of age,
And newly bearing arms.
He was of a well proportioned and handsome person,
Of a courteous disposition, and well bred,
And desirous of finding an occasion
To make proof of his strength.

And desirous of finding an occasion
To make proof of his strength.
He managed his steed wonderfully well,
And bore with a blue label
The arms of the good king his father.
Now God give him grace that he be
As valiant and no less so;
Then may fall into his hands
Those who never expect to do so.

HE brave John de Saint John¹
Was everywhere with him,
Who on all his white caparifons
Had upon a red chief two gold mulletts.

WHITE furcoat and white alettes,
A white shield and a white banner,
Bore, with a red maunch,
Robert de Tony,² who well evinces
That he is descended from the Knight of the Swan.

ENRY le Tyes³ had a banner Whiter than a smooth lily, With a red chevron in the middle.

have been entrusted to the especial care of John de St. John; and from a subsequent passage it may be inferred that besides St. John, the barons Tony, Tyes, Latimer, Leyburne, and Roger de Mortimer, were placed about him to serve as what we should now call a body-guard. The arms borne by Edward in his father's life-time were those of England, gules, three lions passant gardant or, differenced by a label azure.

John de St. John, the oldest and most distinguished commander in Edward's army, and who was here evidently acting as military instructor to the young prince, succeeded his father Robert de St. John, in 1267, and was immediately appointed to his office of governor of Porchester Castle. In 1276, he was one of the magnates present at the council of Westminster, when judgment was given against Llewellyn, prince of Wales. In the 21st of Edward I. he was made the king's lieutenant in the duchy of Aquitaine. In the course of the wars in Gascony, St. John was defeated, and taken prisoner in 1295; but he was speedily released. He

led a great force into Scotland in 1299, and he was the real commander of the fourth division of the army before Caerlaverock, though it was nominally commanded by the prince of Wales. He died towards the end of the year 1302, but the date of his birth is unknown. Arms of St. John, argent, on a chief gules, two mullets or.

² Robert de Tony succeeded his father, Ralph de Tony, in 1294, when he was of full age. It has been inferred, from the rather curious allusion in these lines, that the family of Tony pretended to claim descent from the Knight of the Swan, the hero of medieval romance from whom the counts of Boulogne were supposed also to be descended. He died in 1310. Arms, argent, a maunche gules.

³ Of Henry le Tyes we know little more than that he was a statesiman of distinction, and was frequently employed in political and military events during the reign of Edward I. In the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Chilton." He died in 1308. Arms, argent, a chevron gules.

ROUESCE ke avoit fait ami
De Guilleme le Latimier,
Ki la crois patée de or mier
Portoit, en rouge bien pourtraite,
Sa baniere ot cele part traite.

UILLEMES de Leybourne ausi, Vaillans homs, sanz mès et sans si, Baniere i ot o larges pans, De inde, o sis blans lyouns rampans.

PUIS Rogiers de Mortemer,
Ki, deca mer e dela mer,
A porté quel part ke ait alé
L'escu barré au chief palé,
E les cornieres gyronnées,
De or e de asur enluminées,
O le escuchon vuidie de ermine,
Ovoec les autres se achemine;
Car il e li devant nomez
Au filz le roy furent remez
De son frein guyour e guardein
Mès comment ke je les ordein,

ROWESS, who had made her friend Of William le Latimer,¹
Who a gold cross patée
Bore, well pictured on red,
Carried his banner into that squadron.

A valiant man, without but and without if,

Had there a banner with a large pennon, Of blue, with fix white lions rampant.

Who on both sides the sea

Has borne wherever he went

A shield barry, with a chief paly,

And the corners gyronny,

Emblazoned with gold and with blue,

With the escutcheon voided of ermine,

Proceeds with the others,

For he and the before-named

Were appointed to the king's son

As conductors and guardians of him.

But however I place them,

William le Latimer was far advanced in years when he appeared before Caerlaverock. As early as 1253 (the 38th of Henry III.) he was made sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of York Castle, and, in the year following, governor of the Castle of Pickering in the same county. He appears to have accompanied Edward I, then prince, to the Holy Land, and his life was a series of constant services, especially as a soldier. The date of his birth is unknown, but it is believed that he must have been seventy or eighty years of age when he attended in arms at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1305. Arms, gules, a cross sleury or. It has been supposed that Dugdale, in his account of William de Latimer, has consounded two persons, a father and son, and that the hero of Caerlaverock was therefore not so aged as is supposed; but, with the present knowledge, this is as yet no more than a supposition.

² William de Leybourne was the eldest son of Roger de Leybourne, and succeeded his father in his lands in 1272. In the 22nd of Edward I. he was made constable of Pevensey Castle. His name occurs not unfrequently in the records of the time, and he was continually employed in active service. He died in 1309. Arms, azure, six lions

rampant argent.

³ Roger de Mortimer was one of the most celebrated of the great barons, and belonged to one of the most distinguished families of this period; he was engaged in almost every

expedition, and in many of the political events, between 1283 and 1330. He was the fecond fon of Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, by Maude de Braofe, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1260. When very young he ferved in the wars against the Welsh, and, in addition to large possessions in Herefordshire and Shropshire, he obtained the lordship of Chirk, from which he was generally known as Mortimer of Chirk. Nevertheless, in the letter of the barons to the Pope he is styled, "Lord of Penketlyn." On the accession of Edward II. he was constituted the king's lieutenant and justice of Wales, having all the castles of the principality committed to his charge, and during this reign he was much engaged in Welsh affairs. He soon, however, loft the favour of king Edward II. by joining in the popular cause and taking an active part against the Despensers. During the rest of the reign he was not only in disgrace, but his estates were confiscated; but after the accession of Edward III. they were restored, and the judgment against him was reverfed. He was again appointed justiciary of Wales, and died about the year 1336, at a very advanced age. There was an apparently erroneous tradition in Leland's time that he had died a prisoner in the Tower of London. Arms, barry or and azure, a chief paly and the corners gyronny; an inescutcheon ermine; the latter being a diftinction from the house of Wigmore, who bore the inescutcheon argent.

Li Sains Johans, li Latimiers,
Ballie li furent des primers
Ki se eschiele areer devoient,
Cum cil ki plus de ce savoient.
Car quere aillours ne seroit preus
Deuz plus vaillans ne deuz plus preus.
Ami lour furent et veisin
Deuz frere au filz le roi cousin,
Thomas e Henri les nome on,
Ki furent filz mon sire Eymon,
Frere le roi mielz amé
Ke onques oisse ensi nomé.

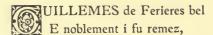
HOMAS de Langcastre estoit contes;

Se est de ses armes teus li contes,

De Engletere, au label de France,

E ne vuel plus mettre en souffrance,

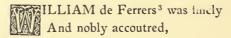
E de Henri ne vous redie, Ki touz jours toute se estudie Mist à resembler son bon pere; E portoit les armes son frere, Au bleu bastoun sanz le label.



The St. John, the Latimer,
Were appointed to him the first
Who were to array his squadron,
As those who best understood that;
For it would not be wise to seek elsewhere
Two more valiant or two more excellent men.
Their friends and neighbours were
Two brothers cousins to the king's son,
Named Thomas and Henry,
Who were the sons of my lord Edmond,
The brother of the king the best beloved
That I ever heard thus named.

HOMAS¹ was Earl of Lancaster;
This is the description of his arms,
Those of England with a label of France,
And I will not trouble you more about him,

HAT I may go on to speak of Henry,²
Whose whole daily study
Was to resemble his good father;
And he bore the arms of his brother,
With a blue baton, without the label.



1 Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, was the eldest fon of Edmund earl of Lancaster, Chester, and Leicester, fecond fon of king Henry III, and succeeded his father in all these dignities in 1296. Two years afterwards he was fummoned to ferve in the wars in Scotland; but he does not appear to have taken actual service until the year 1300, when we here find him at Caerlaverock ferving in the division of the army led by his cousin the prince of Wales. He was then about twenty-five years of age. He continued to ferve in the Scottish wars during this reign, and appears to have stood in favour at the commencement of the reign of Edward II, but he foon lost it by espousing the popular cause, and heading the party opposed to the royal favourite, Piers de Gaveston. His subsequent history is too well known to need repeating here. He was made prisoner in the battle of Boroughbridge, and the day after, the 22nd of March, 1322, he was beheaded at Pontefract. Arms, those of England, gules, three lions passant gardant or; with a label of France, his mother's arms, azure, semées of fleurs-de-lis, or.

² Henry de Lancaster, brother of the preceding, was the second son of Edmund earl of Lancaster, by Blanche of Artois, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1276. On the death of his father, he had livery of the town,

castle, and honour of Monmouth, and he was summoned to serve in the wars in Scotland in September, 1298. He was usually known as Henry of Lancaster lord of Monmouth. At the beginning of the reign of Edward II. he was commanded to attend at Dover, to receive the king and queen on their return from France, and he carried the scepte at the coronation of the new king. He retained the king's savour, and, after his brother's attainder, he was created earl of Lancaster (1324). At the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the proceedings against Thomas earl of Lancaster were reversed, and the earl of Leicester, as his brother and heir, succeeded to his vast estates and to the earl-doms of Lancaster and Chester. He died in 1345, when he is supposed to have been nearly seventy years of age. Arms, gules, three lions passant gardant or, England, with a baton azure.

³ William de Ferrers was the eldest son of William de Ferrers lord of Groby, and succeeded to his father's estates in 1288, when he was eighteen years of age. He was an active soldier, and was continually employed in the Scottish wars during the reigns of Edward I. and II, and was regularly summoned to Parliament from the year 1300 to 1325, in which latter year he died. *Arms*, gules, seven mascles voided of the field.

De armes vermeilles ben armés, O mascles de or del champ voidiés.

ELY dont bien furent aidiés, E achievées les amours,

Après granz doubtez e cremours,
Tant ke Dieus le en volt delivre estre,
Por la contesse de Gloucestre,
Por ki long tens soussiri granz maus.
De or sin o trois chiverons vermaus
I ot baniere soulement;
Si ne faisoit pas malement
Kant ses propres armes vestoit,
Jaunes ou le egle verde estoit.
Se avoit non Rauf de Monthermer.

PRES li vi-je tout premier Le vaillant Robert de la Warde, Ke ben sa banier rewarde; Vairie est de blanc e de noir.

OHANS de Seint Johan son hoir Lour ot baillie à compaignon, Ki de son pere avoit le non, E les armes au bleu label.

ICHART le conte de Arondel, Beau chevalier e bien amé, And well armed in red arms, With gold mascles voided of the field.

And brought to success the love,
After great doubts and fears,
Until it pleased God he should be relieved,
For the countess of Gloucester,
For whom he long endured great sufferings.
Of sine gold with three red chevrons
He had there only a banner.
Yet he made no bad appearance
When he was attired in his own arms,
Which were yellow with a green eagle.
His name was Ralph de Monthermer.¹

The worthy Robert de la Warde,²
Who guards his banner well,
Which is vaire of white and black.

OHN de St. John³ his heir Had given them as a companion; He bore the name of his father, And also his arms with a blue label.

ICHARD4 the earl of Arundel,
A handfome and well-beloved knight,

¹ Ralph de Monthermer was a simple knight, of whom absolutely nothing is known until, in 1297, he married the princess Joan of Acres, daughter of king Edward I, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and he succeeded to those earldoms in the right of his wife. It is faid to have been a marriage of love, to have been performed clandestinely, and to have given great offence to the king, who was reconciled to the offending couple by the mediation of Antony Beck, bishop of Durham. After this time his name occurs frequently in public transactions. In the 35th of Edward I. the king gave him the lands and dignity of the earl of Athol in Scotland, where he was engaged in the war, and was defeated by Robert Bruce, and besieged in the castle of Ayr, in which he had taken refuge, until the king sent a force to relieve him. His countess died in 1307. He was employed in active fervice during the reign of Edward II, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn. He is supposed to have died about the 18th year of the reign of Edward II. Arms, of Monthermer, or, an eagle displayed vert; of Clare, which he bore on his banner on the present occasion, or, three chevronels gules.

² Robert de la Ward possessed estates in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and appears to have served with distinction in the wars of Flanders and Scotland from the year

1298 to the end of Edward's reign. In 1306, he was appointed steward of the king's household. He died in the following year. *Arms*, vaire, argent and sable.

³ John de St. John, fon of the John de St. John mentioned in the earlier part of this record, was born in 1274. He was summoned to serve in the wars in Flanders, in November 1397, when he was only about twenty-three years of age. He is supposed to be the baron of this name who signed the letter to the pope under the title of "Lord of Hanak." He served constantly in the Scottish wars of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II, and he is said to have died in 1319, though there appears to be some reasons for doubting this statement. Arms, argent, on a chief gules two mallets or, with a label azure for difference during the life of his statement.

4 Richard Fitz Alan, the first earl of Arundel of that family, was born on the 3rd of February, 1267, and was sive years of age when he succeeded to his father's estates in 1272. His mother was Isabel, daughter of Roger de Mortimer of Chirk. In 1287 he was commanded to raise his tenants of his estates of Whittington and Clun to oppose the Welsh. He subsequently saw much service in the wars of Gascony and Scotland. He died on the 9th of March, 1302. Arms, gules, a lion rampant argent.

I vi-je richement armé En rouge, au lyon rampant de or.

LEYN de la Souche tresor Signesioit, ke sust brisans Sa rouge baniere o besans; Kar bien sai ke il a despendu Tresour plus ke en bourse pendu.

AR amours e par compagnie, O eus fu jointe la maisnie Le noble eveske de Dureaume, Le plus vaillant clerk du roiaume; Voire voir de crestienté, Si vous en dirai verité. Par coi, se entendre me volez, Sages fu e bien enparlez, Atemprez, droituriers, e chastes. Ne onques riche home ne aprochastes Ki plus bel ordenaste sa vie. Orguel, covetise, e envie Avoit il del tout getté puer; Non porquant hautein ot le quer Por ses droitures meintenir, Si ke il ne lessoit convenir Ses enemis par pacience. Car de une propre conscience Si hautement se conseilloit, Ke checuns se ensemerveilloit. En toutes les guerres le roi Avoit esté de noble aroi,

I saw there, richly armed In red, with a gold lion rampant.

LAN de la Zouche¹ treasure
Signified, which sprinkled
His red banner with besants;
For I know well that he has spent
More treasure than he has suspended in his purse.

OTH in company and affection, With them were joined the followers Of the noble bishop of Durham,2 The most worthy clerk in the kingdom; And indeed of Christendom, If I should tell you the truth of him. Because, if you will listen to me, He was wise, and eloquent, Temperate, just, and chaste. Never did you approach a rich man Who regulated his life better. Pride, covetousness, and envy, He had entirely cast away; Nevertheless he had a lofty heart To defend his rights, So that he failed not to overcome His enemies by patience. For by a just conscience So strongly was he influenced, That every one wondered. In all the king's wars He had appeared in noble array,

Alan le Zouche, son and heir of Roger le Zouche, succeeded to his father's estates at Ashby, in Leicestershire, in 1285, when he was eighteen years old. He appears to have been actively employed in military service during the reign of Edward I, and, having been one of the peers summoned to attend the coronation of Edward II, he continued to be actively employed in the Scottish wars of the new reign. In the 5th year of Edward II, he was appointed governor of Rockingham castle and steward of the forest of Rockingham. He died in 1314. Arms, gules, bezanté.

² Anthony Bek, the warlike bishop of Durham, was a younger son of Walter Bek, baron of Eresby, and accompanied prince Edward to the Holy Land in 1270, but the date of his birth is not known. In 1275, he was appointed constable of the Tower of London, having already been archdeacon of Durham since the year 1273. He was elected bishop of Durham in 1283. He was evidently a man of great abilities as well as power, for he was one of the

most active statesmen of the reign of Edward I, and was employed in almost every event of importance which occurred in those times, either military or diplomatic. This bishop's wealth and power were indeed enormous, and excited at times the jealoufy of the king himfelf. It is faid that he attended the king in his wars with twenty-fix bannerets of his household, a hundred and forty knights, and five hundred horse, while a thousand foot marched under the consecrated banner of St. Cuthbert, which was carried by Henry de Horncestre, a monk of Durham. His pride lead him to quarrel both with the king and with the pope, and in oppofition to the former he joined the popular party in politics. Under Edward II. he recovered all his influence, and obtained in addition to his previous power and titles, the dignity of king of the Isle of Man. In 1310, bishop Bek joined the earl of Lancaster against Piers de Gaveston, and he died on the 3rd of March, 1311. Arms of Bek, gules, a fer de moulin ermine.

A grant gens e à grans coustages.

Mès je ne sai pas queus outrages,
Dont uns plais su entamés,
En Engletere estoit remés,
Si ke en Escoce lors ne vint.

Non porquant si bien li souvint
Du roi, ke emprise la voi a,
Ke de ses gens li envoia
Cent e seisante homes à armes.
Onques Arturs, por touz ses charmes,
Si beau present ne ot de Merlin.

Vermeille, o un fer de molyn
De ermine, e envoia se ensegne.

ELUY ki tot honnour enseigne, Johan de Hastingues a non,

La devoit conduire en son non;
Car il estoit o li remez
Li plus privez, li plus amez,
De kanques il en i avoit.
E voir bien estre le devoit;
Kar conneus estoit de touz
Au fair des armes feris e estous,
En ostel douz e debonaires;
Ne onques ne su justice en aires
Plus volentris de droit jugier.
Escu avoit fort e legier,
E baniere de oevre pareile,
De or sin o la manche vermeille.

YMONS, ses freres li vaillans, Le label noir i fu cuellans.

A ki pas ne devoit faillir Honnours, dont se penoit cuellir. With a great retinue, and at great cost. In consequence of I know not what wrong, For which a process was entered, He was detained in England, So that he did not then come into Scotland; Notwithstanding he so well kept in mind The king's expedition, That he sent him of his people One hundred and sixty men at arms. Arthur never, with all his spells, Had so sine a present from Merlin. And he sent there his ensign, which was gules With a fer de moulin of ermine.

E who all honour displays,
John de Hastings¹ by name,
Was to conduct it in his name;
For it was entrusted to him,
As being the most intimate and the best beloved
Of all those he had there.
And assuredly he well deserved to be so;
For he was known by all to be
In deeds of arms daring and reckless,
But in the hostel mild and gracious;
Nor was there ever a Judge in Eyre
More willing to judge rightly.
He had a strong and light shield,
And a banner of similar work,
Of sine gold with a red maunch.

DMOND,² his worthy brother,
Adopted there the black label.
Whom could not fail
Honours, which he took pains to acquire.

the duchy of Aquitaine. He was intimately connected with the English government of Scotland during the latter years of his life, which was closed in the 5th of Edward II. (1312-1313), when he was about fixty-two years of age. Arms, or, a maunch gules.

² Edmund de Hastings was a younger brother of the preceding, and is little known in history. In the 5th year of the reign of Edward II. he was appointed custos of the town of Berwick, and is supposed to have died about the year 1314. Arms, those of his brother, differenced by a label vert or sable.

¹ John de Hastings was the son and heir of Henry baron Hastings, and succeeded his father in the 53rd of Henry III, when he was a minor, and he appears to have been born about the year 1251. He served frequently in the wars in Scotland and Wales. In the 21st Edward I. John de Hastings was himself one of the claimants to the crown of Scotland, in the right of his grandmother Ada, a daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, who was brother of William the Lion king of Scotland. In the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Bergavenny," (Abergavenny). In the 30th of Edward I. he was made lieutenant (or viceroy) of

N bacheler jolif e crinte,
De amours e de armes bien acointe,
Avoint-il à compaignon,
Johans Paignel avoit à non,
Ke en la baniere verde peinte
Portoit de or fin la manche peinte.

QUANT li bons Eymons Deincourt Ne pout mie venir à court, Ses deuz bons filz en son leu mist, E sa baniere o eus tramist, De inde colour de or billetée, O une dance surgetté.

E Johan le fis Mermenduk,
Ke tuit prisoient, prince e duc,
E autre ke li conoissoient,
La baniere renbellissoient
La fesse e li trois papegai,
Ke a daviser blancs en rouge ai.

MORICES de Berkelée,
Ki compaigns fu de cele alée,
Baniere ot vermeille cum sanc,
Croissillie o un chievron blanc,
Où un label de asur avoit,
Por ce que ses peres vivoit.

WAY WAY HANDSOME and accomplished bachelor,

Well acquainted with love and arms,
They had as a companion,
Whose name was John Paignel,
Who on a banner painted green
Bore a maunch of fine gold.

ND when the good Edmond Deincourt²
Could not come to court himself,
He sent his two brave sons in his stead,
And with them his banner,
Of a blue colour, billetté of gold,
With a dancette over all.

Whom all esteemed, prince and duke,
And others who knew him,
The banner was adorned
With fess and three popinjays,
Which were painted white on a red field.

Who was a partaker in this expedition, Had a banner red as blood,
Crufilly with a white chevron,
On which there was a blue label,
Because his father was living.

¹ John Paignel was a banneret, of whom nothing is certainly known except his presence at the siege of Caerlaverock; and, in sach, it is not at all certain that he has been rightly identified. His *Arms*, according to the poem, were vert, a maunch or.

² Edmund Deincourt was represented at Caerlaverock by his two sons, and it appears from other sources, that he was accustomed to send his sons to perform his service to the king, perhaps in consequence of age and decrepitude. In the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Thurgerton;" and in 1305 he was appointed a justice of Trailbaston. Arms, azure, billetté surmounted by a dancette or.

³ John Fitz-Marmaduke was the eldest son of Marmaduke Fitz-Geffrey, lord of Hordene, in the bishopric of Durham, but very little is known of him. His signature appears in the letter to the Pope, where he is styled 'Lord of Hordene;' and he appears, from the words of our poem, to have been a brave knight. He appears to have held a distinguished position in the reign of Edward II, and to have been often employed in war and diplomacy. At the time of his death, in 1311, he was governor of St. John's Town, or Perth, in Scotland. *Arms*, gules, a fess between three popinjays

argent. His fon, Sir Richard, bore the same coat, differenced by a baton azure.

4 Maurice de Berkeley, eldest son of Thomas lord Berkeley, was born in 1281, and, to judge by the notices we have of him in the records of the time, must have had a very early instinct for war. He accompanied his father in the expedition into Wales, in 1294-5, when he was probably little more than thirteen years of age; he was at the siege of Berwick a year later, and in the war in Flanders the year following that; and he would be under twenty at the fiege of Caerlaverock. During the reign of Edward II. he was much employed in the Scottish wars. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315-1316), he was appointed justice of South Wales. He was made steward of Aquitaine in 1320. The same year he succeeded his father in his lands. He subsequently joined the party of the Earl of Lancaster, was treacherously seized, when he presented himself at court relying on a safe-conduct, and thrown into prison; and died in confinement, in Wallingford Castle, in 1326. Arms, those of Berkeley, crufilly of crosses patée, over all a chevron argent; but the label azure on his arms, as described in the poem, shows that his father was still alive.

ES Allissandres de Bailloel, Ke à tout bien faire gettoit le oel, Blanche baniere avoit el champ, Al rouge escu voidié du champ.

CESTUI daerein nomé

Ai, fanz les doubles affomé, Seissante e vint e set banieres Ki tienent les voies plenieres Au chastel de Karlaverok. Ne pas ne ert pris de eschek de rok, Ainz i aura trait e lancie, Engine levé e balancie, Cum nous vous en aviseroms, Kant le assaut en deviseroms.

ARLAVEROK chasteaus estoit Si fors ke siege ne doutoit, Ainz ke li rois iluec venist; Car rendre ne le convenist Jamès mès ke il fust à son droit, Guarnys, kant besoigns en vendroit, De gens, de engins, e de vitaile. Cum uns escus estoit de taile, Car ne ot ke trois costez entour, E en chescun angle une tour; Mès ke le une estoit jumelée, Tant haut, tant longue, e tant lée, Ke par desouz estoit la porte A pont tourniz, bien fait e fort, E autres deffenses assez. Se avoit bons murs, e bons fossez, Trestouz pleins de eawe rez à rez; E croi ke jamès ne verrez Chastel plus bel de lui seoir; Car al vules puet on veoir Devers le west la mer de Irlande,



UT Alexander de Bailiol,1 Who had his eye on doing everything

Bore a banner with a white ground, And a red escutcheon voided of the field.

ITH this last, named I have, without reckoning the doubles, Eighty-seven banners, Which hold the high roads To the castle of Caerlaverock. It will not be taken by check with a rook, But there will be projectiles thrown, And engines raised and poised, As we shall inform you When we describe the attack.

AERLAVEROCK was a castle

So strong, that it did not fear siege, Before the king came there; For it became it not to surrender Ever till he was in his right; Furnished, when it should be needful, With men, engines, and provisions. It was formed like a shield, For it had only three sides in circuit, With a tower at each angle; But one of them was a double one, So high, so long, and so large, That under it was the gate, With a drawbridge, well made and strong, And a sufficiency of other defences. It had also good walls, and good ditches, All filled to the edge with water; And I believe you will never see

lain of Scotland. On two occasions he fell into difgrace, first in 1295, when his lands were seized, and a second time in 1302, when his goods were not only feized, but he was himself placed under arrest. He continued to be employed in military service against the Scots after the accession of Edward II. The date of his death appears not to be known. Arms, or, an orle gules. In the description of the arms, the text of Sir H. Nicolas reads jaune for blanche.

A castle more beautifully situated than it;

For at will could one see

Towards the west the Irish sea,

¹ Alexander de Bailiol, a son of John de Bailiol, the founder of Baliol College, Oxford, is supposed to have been born about the year 1258. He was a younger brother of John de Baliol, who became king of Scotland. He was lord of Chilham in Kent. He served against the Welsh in the 10th of Edward I, and in the expedition to Flanders in the 25th of the same reign. He was subsequently employed in most of the Scottish wars; and in 1290 he was appointed chamber-

E vers le north la bele lande, De un bras de mer avironné, Si ke il ne est creature née Ki de deuz pars puist aprismer Sanz soi mettre en peril de mer. Devers le su legier ne est pas; Car il i a meint mauvais pas, De bois, de more, e de trenchies, Si cum la mer les a cerchies, Où seult la riviere encontrer; E por ce convint le ost entrer Vers le est, où pendans est li mons.

ILUEC a li rois somons Ses batailes à arengier

En troes, con devoit herbergier. Lors se arengierent baneour; Si veist-on meint poigneour Iluec son cheval esprouver; E puest-on iluec trouver Troi mil homes de armée gent : Si vest-on le or e le argent, E de toutes riches coulours Les plus nobles e les mellours, Trestout le val euluminer. Par coi ben croi ke à deviner Cil du chastel peussent donques Ke en tel peril ne furent onques, Dont il lour peust souvenir, Kant ensi nous virent venir. E tant cum si fumes rengié, Marescal orent herbergié, E tout par tout places liverées, Lors veist-on maisons ouvrées, Sanz charpentiers e sanz masons, De mult de diverses façons De toile blanche e toile tainte; Là ot tendue corde meinte, Meint poisson en tere fiché, Maint grant arbre à tere trenchié, Por fere loges; e fuellies, Herbes e flours, es bois cuellies, Dont furent joinchiés dedenz. E lors descendirent nos genz.

And to the north the fair plain, Surrounded by an arm of the sea, So that there is no creature born Who can approach it on two sides, Without putting himself in danger of the sea. Towards the fouth it is not easy; Because there are numerous dangerous passes, Of wood, of marshes, and dikes, As the sea has entered, Where it meets the river; And therefore must the host approach Towards the east, where the hill hangs over.

ND there the king has commanded His squadrons to form

In three, as they were to be quartered. Then were the banners arranged; And one might observe many a rider There trying his horse; And there one might see Three thousand brave men at arms; And one saw gold and silver, And of all rich colours The noblest and the best, Entirely illuminating the valley. For which those of the castle Might, as I well believe, deem That they were never in such peril As far as they could remember, When they saw us thus arrive. And as soon as we were drawn up, The marshals had alloted us our lodgings, And given us places everywhere, Then might be seen houses built Without carpenters or masons, Of many different fashions Of white cloth and coloured cloth; There was many a cord stretched, Many a pin driven into the ground, Many a large tree cut down To make huts; and leaves, Herbs, and flowers, gathered in the woods, With which they were strewed within. And then our people dismounted.

KI tantost si bien avint
Ke la navie à tere vint,
O les engins e la vitaile.
E jà comencoit la pietaile
Au devant du chastel aler;
Si veist on entre eus voler
Pieres, sajettes, e quareaus.
Mès tant chier changent lour meraus
Cil de dedenz à ceus dehors,
Ke en petite houre plusours cors

I ot blesciez e navrez,

E ne sai quanz à mort livrez.

ANT les genz de armes percurent Ke li sergant tels maus recurent, Ki comencié orent le assaut, Meint en i court, meint en i saut, E meint si haste si de aler, Ke à nulli ne en daigne parler. Lors i peust on reveoir Ausi espès pieres chaoir, Cum si on en deust poudrer, E chapeaus e heames effrondrer, Escus et targes depescier; Car de tuer et de blescier Estoit li ju dont cil juoient; Ki a granz cris se entrehuoient Kant mal veoient avenir.

A vi-je tout primer venir

Le bon Bertram de Montbouchier;

De goules furent trois pichier

En son escu de argent luisant,

En le ourle noire li besant.

ERARD de Gondronvile o li, Bacheler legier e joli; OON afterwards it fortunately happened That the navy arrived With the engines and provisions. And then the footmen began To march against the castle; And might be seen fly among them Stones, arrows, and quarrels. But so effectually exchanged their merils Those within with those without, That in short time many bodies There were wounded and maimed, And I know not how many killed.

HEN the men at arms saw
That the foot-men had suffered so much,
Who had begun the attack,
Many of them ran there, many leaped there,
And many a one used such haste to go,
That he did not deign to speak to any one.
Then might there be seen again
Stones fall so thickly,
As if they would rain them,
And hats and helmets crushed,
Shields and targets broken in pieces;
For to kill and wound
Was the game at which they were playing;
Who shouted at each other with great cries,
When they perceived any damage occur.

HERE first of all I saw come
The good Bertram de Montbouchier;
There were three red pitchers
On his shield shining with silver,
With besants in a black border.

ITH him Gerard de Gondronville,²

An active and handsome bachelor;

year of the reign of Edward III. Arms, argent, three pitchers fable within a bordure of the fecond Befanté.

¹ Bertram de Montbouchier, who acted so distinguished a part in the attack on Caerlaverock, was the son and heir of Bertram de Montbouchier, by Margaret, daughter and heires of Sir Richard Sutton, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1264. His estates lay principally in the county of Sussex; but in the 10th of Edward II., the king gave him for life the manor of Syhal, in Northumberland, which had been forseited for rebellion. He died in the 6th

² Gerard de Goundronville, who was no doubt a foreigner, is only once mentioned in contemporary records, and from this mention we learn that on the 13th of November, 1300, that is, five months after the fiege of Caerlaverock, he received from the king a present of a silver cup, on his departure to his native country. *Arms*, vaire.

Le escu ot vair, ne plus ne meins. Cist ne orent pas oiseus meins, Car meinte pere amont offrirent, E meinte pesant coup souffrirent.



RETOUNS estoit li primerains, E li secunds fu Loherains,

Dont nuls ne troeve le autre lent, Ainz donnent baudour e talent As autres de se i acuellier. Lors vint le chastel assaillir Li Fiz Mermenduc, à baniere, O une grant route e pleniere De bons bachelers esleus.



OBERT de Wileby veus I fu, en or de inde fretté.



OBERT de Hamfart tout apresté I vi venir, o bele gent, Rouge o trois estoiles de argent, Tenant le escu par les enarmes.



SENRI de Graham unes armes Avoit vermeilles cumme sanc, O un sautour e au chief blanc, Où ot trois vermeilles cokilles.



HOMAS de Richemont, ki killes Fesoit de lances derechief, O deus jumeaus de or e au chief

Avoit vermeilles armeures.

He had a shield of vaire, neither more nor less. These had not idle hands, For they threw up many a stone, And suffered many a heavy blow.



HE first was a Breton, And the second a Lorrainer, Of whom neither finds the other tardy; So they give encouragement and emulation To the others to imitate them. Then came to affail the castle Fitz-Marmaduke, with a banner, And a great and full troop Of good and choise bachelors.



OBERT de Willoughby¹ seen Was there, bearing gold fretty azure.

OBERT de Hamfart,2 fully equipped, I saw arrive there, with a fair troop, Red with three silver stars Holding his shield by the straps.



ENRY de Graham3 his arms Had red as blood, With a white saltire and chief, On which he had three red escalop shells.



HOMAS de Richmont, who ninepins
Of lances made again, With a chief and two gemells of gold, Had red armour.

¹ Robert de Willoughby was the eldest fon of William de Willoughby, by Alice, daughter and coheirefs of John Bek, Lord of Eresby. He was born in 1270. He served in the expedition to Gascony in the 25th of Edward I, three years before the fiege of Caerlaverock. He ferved in the Scottish wars under Edward II. Through his wife, he was one of the heirs of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham. He died in 1316. Arms, Willoughby of Eresby, or, fretté azure; but after the death of Bishop Bek, Robert de Willoughby adopted the arms of that family.

2 Robert de Haumsart is believed to have been the son of Sir John Hamsard, Lord of Evenwood in Durham. In 1301, the year following that of the fiege of Caerlaverock, he was again fummoned to ferve in the Scottish wars; and two years afterwards he was appointed a commissioner of array in the county of Durham. He was also employed in the wars of Scotland under Edward II; but we are ignorant of the dates of his birth or death. Arms, gules, three mullets

3 Henry de Graham. Of this name all the information we have is that a Henry de Graham was one of the peers of Scotland who, in 1283, agreed to receive Margaret of Norway for their fovereign. Arms, gules, a faltire argent; on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first. These arms show him to be nearly allied to the house of Graham in Scotland.

4 Thomas de Richmont is not mentioned in documents before this expedition to beliege Caerlaverock, but he is spoken of in subsequent years as serving at various times against the Scots. His family estates appear to have lain chiefly about Richmond in Yorkshire; but he had lands in Cumberland, and in 1314 he received a grant of the castle and honour of Cockermouth for life. Nothing is known of the time of his birth or death. Arms, gules, two bars gemels, and a chief or.

Cist ne vont pas cum gens meures, Ne cum genz de sen alumées, Mès cum arses e enfumés De orguel e de malencolie; Car droit ont lour voie acuellie Juk à la rive du fossé.

CIL de Richemont passé

A meintenant juques au pont;

Le entré demande; on li respont

De grosses pieres e cornues.

Wilebi en ses avenues

Ot une piere en mi le pis,

Dont bien devroit porter le pis Son escu, si le daignoit faire.

Tant entreprist à endurer, Cum li autre i porent durer, Car il estut cum une estache; Mès sa baniere ot meinte tache E meint pertuis mal à recoustre.

AMSART tant noblement se i moustre,
Ke de son escu moult souvent
Voit on voler le taint au vent.
Car il e cil de Richemont
Ruent lour pieres contremont,
Cum si ce fust as enviales;
E cil dedenz à deffiailes
Lour enchargent testes e cous
De l'emcombrance de granz cups.

IL de Graham ne fu pas quites;
Car ne vaudra deus pomes quites
Kanques entere emportera
De l'escu, kant s'en partira.

Ovoec eus se est entrelancie
De genz le roi une grant masse,
Dont si je touz les nons nomasse,
E recontaisse les bons fais,
Trop m'en seroit pesans li fais,
Tant furent e tant bien le firent.

These do not go like discreet people,
Nor as persons enlightened by understanding;
But as men inflamed and blinded
With pride and despair;
For they have made their way right forwards
To the very brink of the ditch.

ND he of Richmont has paffed

At this moment quite to the bridge;
He demands entry; they answer him
With stones great and sharp.
Willoughby in his advances
Received a stone in the middle of his breast,
The worst of which ought to have been borne
By his shield, if he had deigned to do so.

Has undertaken to endure
As long as the others could remain there,
For he stood like a post;
But his banner received many a stain,
And many a rent difficult to mend.

AMSART bears himself so nobly there,
That from his shield very often
The colour is seen flying to the wind.
For he, and he of Richmont,
Drive the stones upwards
As if it were in play;
Whilst those within in defiance
Load their heads and necks
With the weight of great blows.

E of Graham did not escape;
For it will not be worth two apples
All that he will carry away entire
Of his shield, when he leaves the battle.

EHOLD the tumult begins;
With them is intermixed
A great body of the king's followers,
All whose names if I were to repeat,
And recount their brave actions,
The labour would be too heavy for me,
So many were there, and so well did they fight.

E non porquant pas ne souffirent, Sanz la maisnie au fiz le roi, Ki moult i vint de noble aroi. Kar meinte targe freschement Peinte e guarnie richement, Meinte heaume, e meint chapeau burni, Meint riche gamboison guarni De soi e cadas e coton, En lour venue veist-on, De diverses tailles e forges.

LUEQUES vi-je Rauf de Gorges, Chevalier nouvel ádoubé,

De peres à tere tumbé, E defoulé plus de une foiz; Car tant estoit de grant bufoiz, Ke il ne s'en deignoit departir. Tout son harnois e son atire Avoit masclé de or e de asur.

EUS ki estoient sur le mur Robert de Tony mult grevoit;

Car en sa compaignie avoit Le bon Richart de la Rokelé, Ki ceus dedenz si enparkelé, Ke moult souvent les fait retraire. Cil ot son escu fait portraire Masclé de goules e de ermine.

DAM de la Forde au mur mine En tel maner cum il puet; Car ausi dru cum pluie pluet

Volent ses pieres enz e hors, Dont moult fu defoulez li ors De trois lyonceaus couronnez,

Ke il ot rampans en inde nez.

Nevertheless they were not sufficient, Without those of the retinue of the king's son, Who came there in very noble array. For many a shield newly Painted and adorned splendidly, Many a helmet, and many a burnished hat, Many a rich gambeson garnished With silk, tow, and cotton, Were there to be seen as they came, Of divers shapes and makes.

HERE saw I Ralph de Gorges, 1

A knight newly-dubbed,

Thrown to the ground by stones, And bruised more than once; For he was so haughty of spirit, That he would not deign to retire. He had all his harness and attire Mascally of gold and azure.

HOSE who were on the wall Harassed much Robert de Tony;

But there was in his company The good Richard de Rokeley,2 Who so well plied them within, That he frequently obliged them to retire. He had his shield painted Mascally of red and ermine.

DAM de la Forde³ mines at the wall

As well as he can, For as thick as rain rains These stones fly in and out, By which was much crushed the gold Of three lioncels crowned, Which he bore rampant in clear blue.

¹ Ralph de Gorges cannot be fatisfactorily identified, as several persons of that family living about this time bore the name of Ralph; but he is supposed to be the one who, in the 33rd Edward I, obtained a grant of market and fair in his manor of Liditon in Dorsetshire, and of free warren in that of Staunton in Devon. He was a man of some importance in the reign of Edward II, for he was appointed justice of Ireland by that monarch in the 14th year of his reign. He died in 1323. Arms, mascally or and azure.

2 Richard de Rokesle appears here as a knight of Suffolk, and he was therefore no doubt the individual who held lands in that county and in Norfolk. He had been employed in military service in Scotland before the events related in this poem. In 1302 he was elected a knight of the shire for Norfolk. He appears to have been summoned to serve in the various Scottish wars until 1319, after which date nothing more is heard of him. Arms, mascally gules and ermine.

3 Adam de la Ford is supposed to be the individual who is mentioned in the 26th of Edward I. as then possessed of the manor of Wickford in Wiltshire, and who died about the year 1325. Arms, azure, three lioncels rampant and crowned E bon baroun de Wiguetone,
Merveilleis est ke tout ne estone
Li fais des coups ke il i recoit;
Car jà ce ke venus i soit,
Sanz segnour hors de retenance,
Jà plus n'en a la contenance
Esbahie ne espoentée.
Cil portoit bordure endentée,
O trois estoiles de or en sable.

EINTE pefant piere e quaissable
Cil de Kirkebride i porta;
Mès le escu blanc devant bouta,
O la crois verde engreellie,
Si ke mult su bien afallie
De li la porte du chastel;
Car onques sevres de martel
Si sur son ser martela,
Cum il e li sien firent là.
Non porquant tant i ont esté
De grosses pieres tempesté,
E de quareaus e de sagettes,
Ke de blessures e plaiettes
Sont si las e si amorti,
Ke à mult grant peine sont parti.

ES ainz ke il se en sussentiz,
Cil de Cliffort, cum avertiz,
E cum cil ki ne a eu pourpos
Ke cil dedenz aient repos,
I a sa baniere envoié;
E tant cum bien le a convoié
De Badelsmere Bartholmieius,

HE good Baron of Wigtown,¹

It is a wonder he is not quite stunned
By the weight of blows he receives there;
For though he came there
Without lord or pay,
None shows a bearing
More resolute or unembarrassed.
He bore a bordure indented,
With three gold stars on sable.

ANY a heavy and crushing stone did
He of Kirkbride² receive there,
But he placed before him his white shield
With the green cross engrailed,
So that stoutly was assailed
The gate of the castle by him;
For never did smith with hammer
Strike his iron so hard
As he and his did there.
Notwithstanding, there had been so many
Huge stones showered upon them,
And quarrels, and arrows,
That with wounds and bruises
They were so wearied and exhausted,
That it was with very great difficulty they retired.

UT as soon as they had retreated,
He of Clifford, being informed of it,
And like one who had no intention
That those within should have repose,
Has sent his banner there;
And while it has well escorted
Bartholomew de Badlesmere,

1 The Baron of Wigton was John, the son and heir of Walter de Wigton, whom he succeeded in 1289, and was frequently employed in the wars of Edward I. In the 29th of that reign, he was returned a knight of the shire for the county of Cumberland. In a document of the date of 1307, printed in the "Fœdera," he is styled as here John, Baron of Wigton. In the reign of Edward II. he joined the party of the Earl of Lancaster. He died in 1315. Arms, sable, three estoils within a bordure indented or.

² Richard de Kirkbride was of Kirkbride in Cumberland. He was frequently employed against the Scots, both in this reign and that of Edward II. He is supposed to have died in 1331. Arms, argent, a cross engrailed vert. Another contemporary authority substitutes a saltire for the cross.

³ Bartholomew de Badlesmere was the son and heir of Sir Gunceline de Badlesmere, and was born about the year 1275. In the 26th of Edward I. he was employed in military fervice in Flanders. In the year of the fiege of Caerlaverock, his father died, and Bartholomew succeeded to the estates. In the 35th of Edward I, he was returned a knight of the shire for the county of Kent. He was made governor of Bristol castle immediately after the accession of Edward II. In the 3rd of Edward II. he obtained a grant of the castle and manor of Chilham in Kent. In the December of 1308, he was made captain of the forces then fent into Scotland. He was now rapidly rifing in importance, and in successive years received many grants and appointments. In 1316 he was fent to repress the rebellion of Llewelyn Prince of Wales. The fame year he was fent as one of the ambaffadors to the court of Savoy; and in the following year he went to Rome in the same capacity. In 1319, he was appointed steward of the king's household, and was subsequently employed in Johans de Cromewelle au mieus Ke puet i a mise se entente; Car nuls de ceus ne fait atente De abessier e pieres cuellier, E de ruer, e de affaillir, Tant cum durer lour puet aleine.

ES les genz à la chasteleine Ne lour lessent avoir soujour.

Badelsmere, ki tout le jour Iluec se contint bien e bel, Portoit en blanc, au bleu label, Fesse rouge entre deuz jumeaus. Cromewelle, li preus, li beaus, Ke entre le pieres va tripant, En inde ot blanc lyon rampant, Couronné de or, o double coue. Mès ne croi pas ke il la rescoue Ke iluec ne li soit recoupée, Tant fu de pieres estampé E broié, ainz ke il se en ala.



PRES ceus deuz revindrent là

Ke de nouvel ont envay Ceus dedenz, ki bien atendent, E ars e arbalestes tendent, E traient de lour espringaut, E bien se tienent paringaut E au getter e au lancier.



UIS vont le assaut recommencier Le gens mon segnour de Bretaigne,

many high diplomatic and military fervices. He was constable of Dover and the Cinque Ports in 1321. In spite of all these great favours received from the king, Badlesmere joined the Earl of Lancaster in his attempt to obtain a reform of the government, and thus became an object of the especial hatred of Edward II. After the defeat of Thomas of Lancaster at Boroughbridge, Badlesmere, who became a prisoner, was sent to Canterbury, and there hanged as a traitor, and his head fet on a pole at Burgate. Arms, argent, a fess between two bars gemels gules; differenced at this time by a label azure, because his father was still

1 John de Cromwell is supposed to have been the son and fucceffor of a Ralph de Cromwell, who was living in the 35th of Edward I. He served constantly in the Scottish wars of that monarch, and after the accession of Edward II. he foon rose very high in royal favour. He was summoned John de Cromwell, as well As he could, has employed himself there; For none of them ceased To stoop and pick up stones, And to throw them, and attack, So long as their breath lasted.

UT the people of the lady of the castle
Didnot permit them to remain there quiet. Badlesmere, who all the day Behaved himself there well and bravely, Bore on white, with a blue label, A red fess between two gemelles. Cromwell, the brave and handsome, Who went hopping among the stones, Bore on blue a white lion rampant, Crowned with gold, and double tailed. But I believe he will not bring it away

FTER these two returned there La Warde and John de Gray, Who renewed the attack upon Those within, who are fully expecting it, And bend their bows and cross-bows, And shoot with their espringalls, And keep themselves equally ready Both to throw and to hurl.

Without being curtailed there,

So much was it battered by stones,

And crushed, before he retreated.



HEN go to recommence the assault The followers of my Lord of Britany,

to parliament as a baron in 1308, and foon afterwards he was appointed constable of the Tower of London, besides other important offices. In 1310, he was appointed ambasfador to France. He continued to be one of the leading peers of England and was loaded with court favours, until he joined the rebellion of Thomas of Lancaster, when his vast estates were forfeited, and he only recovered them after the accession of Edward III. But he appears, nevertheless, to have recovered fomewhat of the king's favour, for in 1324 he was admiral of the king's fleet, and in that capacity escorted Queen Isabel in her visit to France. He recovered the office of constable of the Tower from Edward III, whom he served in the Scottish wars, until 1333, when he is supposed to have died. Arms, azure, a lion rampant doublequeued argent, crowned or. He also used the coat of Vipont, gules, fix annulets or, in the right of his wife, who was one of the heiresses of that family.





Cum il lyon de la montaigne Corajouses e empernans, E sont chescun jour apernans Le fait de armes e le mestier. Mult tost couvrent li portier Du chastel lour acointement, Car autre plus felounement Ainz ne les orent assili. Non porquant ne ont mie failli, Ke ki ke près viegne ne ait part De lour livrée ainz ke il se enpart, Tant ke plus ke assez li ensemble.

APRES ceus iluec se assemble La gent mon segnour de Hastingues;

Où je vi Johan de Cretingues En peril de perdre un cheval, Kant sur li un vint contre val Esperonnant au saietiz; Mès pas ne semble estre faintiz, Ki tant se haste au fait ateindre. En son blanc escu ot fait teindre Un chievron rouge o trois molettes.

IL ki porte dance e bilettes De or en asur, al assaut court, Johans avoit à non Daincourt, Ki mult bien i fist son devoir.

NSI le firent bien por voir, En recevant meinte colée, Li bon frere de Berkelée, E li ij. frere Basset ausi, Dont li ains nez portoit ensi, De ermine au chief rouge endenté De trois molettes de or enté; Li autres de cokilles trois.

As lions of the mountain Fierce and daring, And every day learning The practice and use of arms. Very soon closed the porters Of the castle their acquaintance, For none more furiously Had attacked them before. Nevertheless they have not failed, That whoever comes near had not his share In their liberality before he goes away, Till it seems to him more than enough.

The people of my Lord of Hastings; ND after these assemble there Where I saw John de Cretingues1 In danger of losing a horse, When one came down upon him Spurring like an arrow; But he did not feem to be feining, He used such haste to attain his object. On his white shield he had caused to be depicted A red chevron with three red mullets.

E who bears a dancette and billets Of gold on blue, rushes to the assault; He was named John Deincourt,2 Who there very well performed his duty.

O also did in truth, In receiving many a blow, The good brothers of Berkeley, And the two brothers Basset's likewise, Of whom the eldest bore thus, Ermine, a red chief indented, Charged with three gold mullets; The other with three shells.

¹ John de Creting was the fon of Sir Adam de Creting, from whom he inherited lands in the counties of Effex, Huntingdon, Suffolk, and in Wales. He is believed to have been born between 1275 and 1279. He ferved in the wars of Edwards I. and II, and he was fummoned to parliament as a baron in the 6th of Edward III. (1325), after which date we hear no more of him; but he is supposed to have died about 1333 or 1334. Arms, argent, a chevron between three mullets gules.

² John Deincourt is supposed to have been a younger son

of Edmund Lord Deincourt, mentioned in an earlier part of this poem. Arms, as here described, azure, billetée and a fess dancette or.

³ The brothers Basset were Sir Edward and Sir John, knights of the county of Gloucester; but nothing certain is known of them. Arms of Sir Edmund Basset, ermine, on a chief indented gules three mullets or; of Sir John, ermine, on a chief indented gules three escallops or. This much we learn from the roll of arms in the " Cottonian Manuscript," Caligula A. XVIII.

Chemins trouveroient estrois. Cil de dedenz, se or s'en alassent; Car touz jours cum li un se lassent, Autre i revienent fres e froit. Mès porquanques on lour offrit De tels assaus, ne s'i rendirent, Cil dedenz, ainz se deffendirent, E se tindrent, ki ke il anuit, Tout cel jour, e tout la nuit, E lendemein juques à terce. Mès durement eus e lour fierce Entre les assaus esmaia Frere Robert, k'i envoia Meinte piere par robinet, Juk au soir dès le matinet Le jour devant cessé ne avoit. De autre part oncore i levoit Trois autres enginz moult plus granz. E il penibles e engranz, Ke le chastel du tout confonde, Tent e retent, met piere en fonde, Desoche e quanques ateint fent, A ses coups rien ne se deffent, Bors de bretesche ne gros fus. Non porquant n'en firent refus; Ainz tindrent touz ses envians Cil de dedenz, tant ke en mians En fu uns ferus à la mort. Mès lors checuns de eus se remort De son orguel, e se esbahi; Car ausi li combles chay Par tout, par ou la piere entra; E kant acun de eus encontra, Chapeaus de fer, targe de fust Ne sauva ke blesciez ne fust.

QUANT virent ke plus durer
Ne porrent, ne plus endurer,
Pas requitrent li compaignon,
Et bouterent hors un penon.
Mès celuy ki hors le bouta,
Ne sai ques sergans saieta
Par mi la mien juk en la sace.
Lors requist c'on plus ne li face,
Car le chastel au roi rendront,
E en sa grace hors vendront.

Those within would find the roads Narrow, if they attempted to escape; For always as one became fatigued, Others returned there fresh and stout. But notwithstanding such assaults Made upon them, those within Did not surrender, but so defended themselves, That they held out, in despite of all, All that day and night, And the next day till tierce. But greatly their courage and force Depressed during the attack Brother Robert, who fent there Many a stone by the robinet, From dawn to night The day before he had not ceased. Moreover on the other side he was erecting Three other engines, much larger. And he with pain and labour Who confounds the castle entirely, Bends and bends again, puts stones in the sling, Discharges and splits everything he hits. Nothing resists his blows, Bretesche nor great timber. Yet they did not flinch; But held upon their defence, Those within, until unexpectedly One of them was killed by a blow. But then each begins to repent Of his obstinacy, and to be dismayed, For also the roof fell in On all sides, whereby the stones entered; And whomever one of them struck, Neither iron cap, nor wooden target, Saved him from being wounded.

ND when they saw that hold longer
They could not, or endure more,
The companions begged for peace,
And put out a pennon.
But he who displayed it
Was shot by an arrow, by some archer,
Through the hand into the face.
Then he begged that they would desist,
For they will give up the castle to the king,
And will come out upon his mercy.

E marechaus e conestables, Ke ades iluec furent estables, A cel moult le assaut deffendirent, E cil le chastel lour rendirent.

ORS s'en issirent, ce est la some,
Ke de uns ke de autres seisant home,
A grant merveille resguardé.
Mès tenu surent e guardé,
Tant ke li rois en ordena,
Ki vie e menbre lour dona,
E à chescun robe nouvele.
Lors su joiouse la nouvele
A toute le ost du chastel pris,

UIS fift le rois porter à mont
Sa baniere e la Seint Eymont,
La Seint George, e la Seint Edwart,
E o celes par droit eswart
La Segrave e la Herefort,
E cel au seignour de Cliffort,
A ki li chasteaus su donnez.

Ki tant estoit de noble pris.

PUIS a li rois ordenez,
Cum cils ki de guere est mut sages,
Touz ses chemins e ses passages
Comment ira parmie Gawée,
Cele fort tere loée.

Ci finist le Siege de Karlaverok.

And marshal, and constable,
Who were already established there,
At that notice forbad the assault,
And these surrendered the castle to them.

HEN they came out, in number
Of different forts fixty men,
Who were beheld with much aftonishment.
But they were kept and guarded
Till the king disposed of them,
Who gave them life and limb,
And to each a new robe.
Then was the whole host rejoiced
At the news of the conquest of the castle,
Which was so noble a prize.

HEN the king caused them to raise up His banner, and that of St. Edmond, That of St. George, and that of St. Edward, And with them, by right award, Those of Segrave and Hereford, And that of the Lord of Clifford, To whom the castle was entrusted.

ND then the king has ordered,
Who is so well skilled in war,
All the roads and passages
How they should proceed through Galloway,
That strong and important land.

Here ends the Siege of Caerlaverock.







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